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PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

THE JERUSALEM POST

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THIS has been Israel's biggest tourist year yet, and the number of travellers arriving next year promises to be greater still. While this mounting flow of visitors fulfils historic expectations, we must not be too sober-faced about it all. Tourists do not only come as pilgrims or disciples, nor are they intent exclusively on serious pursuits. In the modern world people work hard and play hard as well. A great deal is being done to feed the interest of Israel's foreign guests. From early morning until the sun sets, they are taken to see the sights — ancient monuments, young agricultural settlements, centres of learning, archaeological remains; hospitals and points of geographical importance.

RELAXATION FOR THE TOURIST

Tourists leave Israel exalted, but weary. Word is spreading that this country is not for those who must relax. Take your holiday first (would-be travellers are told), build up your strength, and then make the trip to Israel. It is worth the effort because the fare is so expensive that such a voyage affords a one-time opportunity, of which not a single moment should be wasted.

If Israel is to become one of the world's great tourist centres and to continue filling its hotels after the Jewish State ceases to be a novelty, two changes must be achieved that complement each other. First, the country must become more accessible through lowered travel costs, and secondly, it must develop those amenities which cater to the more leisurely side of the holiday-maker's wants.

The first conference of Israel's tourist representatives abroad, which is opening here in Jerusalem on Sunday, is aware to both these needs. It can be expected that much discussion will be devoted to charter flights and "excursion" fares. Secondly, the Government Tourist Corporation, chief organizer of the conference — to which we devote a special section of today's issue — has been remorseless in its attempts over recent years to foster concepts of comfort and service in Israel's hotels, restaurants, shops, night clubs and tourist buses. The Caesarea golf course was constructed in the teeth of some highbrow disdain, and has already justified itself to the extent of achieving some fame. More can be done in this direction. The following question ought to face the conference: what amenities must be offered the tourist during the days that he takes off from sightseeing?

He will want to swim, ride horses, play tennis, see a film, eat well and dance to good music. He likes to stroll, take an aperitif in a cafe, play ping-pong, billiards, cards, bowls. Above all, he likes the luxury of being able to be served in his hotel with whatever takes his fancy, whether it be a glass of cold milk at 11 o'clock at night, a jug of hot water with which to make his own coffee, or a plate of sandwiches instead of a set-piece meal.

This requires a new concept of service, which should get right away from the old boarding-house discipline and accept the customer's whim as law. In addition, the local authorities need to become more tourist-conscious. The Tourist Corporation cannot do everything. Municipal Councils at seaside towns should be charged with keeping their beaches open later in the year, keeping them spotless and unpolluted, and developing sea-front amenities, complete with band-stands, entertainments such as variety shows and sports facilities.

Each tourist becomes an authority to other travellers on the country he has visited, for he is regarded as being unbiassed in his judgments. Let future tourists then have cause to praise not only those great achievements for which Israel is justly renowned, but also the humbler arrangements that offer joy and comfort, and make the visitor feel at home.

NATO Now Has Mobile Atom Task Force

PARIS (AP). — Gen. Lauris Norstad, Allied Supreme Commander in Europe, on Thursday announced that a mobile striking force with nuclear capability has been added to NATO's military strength.

He said that planning responsibilities for use of the force have been given to French Gen. Maurice Challe, NATO Commander in Central Europe. He spoke to the Assembly of the Western European Union.

Gen. Norstad announced his intention to create such a striking force last spring. He said yesterday that the force would have conventional strength but also would have nuclear weapons such as the Honest John missile with a range of about 15 miles.

3-4 Battalions

The "basic combat element" in the mobile force would be a reinforced battalion. In his announcement last spring, Gen. Norstad said the force would consist of three or four battalions from varying NATO powers. This could bring the force to a strength of about 4,000 men.

The mobile force could be the forerunner of the NATO-controlled atomic force Gen. Norstad has recently appealed for. At present, the nuclear weapons within the "fire brigade" are under U.S. and not NATO control.

Pacific Isle Devastated By 155 m.p.h. Typhoon

TOKYO (AP). — A 155-mile-an-hour typhoon battered and submerged the U.S.-administered Ulithi atoll in the Southwest Pacific during Wednesday night, virtually levelling all buildings.

The island group, 490 miles southwest of Guam, was under two feet of water, said an emergency radio report from Ulithi, quoted by the U.S. military newspaper "Pacific Stars and Stripes."

All buildings on the rocky atoll except a concrete U.S. Coast Guard station were demolished by screaming winds, the newspaper reported from its Guam Bureau. None of the 16 Coast Guardsmen stationed on the atoll were hurt, according to a radio report heard in the Marianas Islands. But there was no word on the fate of 450 natives living in the vicinity of the Coast Guard station.

Ribicoff Gets First Kennedy Cabinet Job

WASHINGTON (AP). — President-Elect John F. Kennedy on Thursday announced his first appointment — Democratic Gov. Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Mr. Kennedy made the announcement to newsmen on the front porch of his Georgetown home with the 50-year-old Mr. Ribicoff standing at his side.

In the same place a few hours earlier, Mr. Kennedy announced his selection of retiring Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan to be Assistant-Secretary of State for African Affairs.

The Kennedy disclosure that Mr. Ribicoff had agreed to head the Department of Health, Education and Welfare came late in the afternoon after the President-Elect and the Connecticut Governor had conferred at Mr. Kennedy's home for about 20 minutes.

Early Supporter

Mr. Ribicoff's term as Governor has two years to run. He was one of the earliest Kennedy-for-President backers.

In announcing Mr. William's appointment, Mr. Kennedy called the job second in importance to no other position in the new Administration.

In addition to Mr. Williams and Mr. Ribicoff he had appointments at his home on Thursday with Robert A. Lovett, former Secretary of Defence, and Rep. Stuart L. Udall, Democrat — Arizona. All have figured in Cabinet and sub-Cabinet talk.

Messrs. Kennedy and Williams stood in freezing weather while the President-Elect read a statement saying:

"I have asked Governor Williams to accept a position of responsibility second to none in the new administration — Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

'Giant Testing Ground'

"African countries make up one-quarter of the nations in the General Assembly of the U.N. The continent of Africa is now a giant testing ground to determine whether freedom can be maintained in conditions where great masses of people live on the marginal edge of existence, struggling against ignorance, disease, malnutrition and civil division."

The President-Elect added that the fate of Africa now is the object of "a giant Communist offensive," and that its future "will affect vitally the security of every citizen of the U.S."

Mr. Williams returned last Monday from a tour of Argentina and Brazil with a number of other Governors.

Venezuela Unrest Spreads to 6 Cities

CARACAS.—Leftist students, trading gunfire with troops, still held out in their self-styled "Stalingrad" dormitory at Caracas University yesterday as disorders spread to six other cities.

President Romulo Betancourt's moderate Socialist Government cracked down hard on his leftist enemies in an effort to crush the week-long insurrection of Communist-backed pro-Castro rioting.

Police seized about 250 persons in raids Wednesday night on labour movements to prevent a bank strike and other threatened work stoppages, and on Communist headquarters, bringing the total arrested since last Friday to about 450.

The Government said disorders — mainly rioting by high school students — had spread to Maracaibo (the oil centre), Barquisimeto (Venezuela's third largest city), Maturin, Portuguesa, Puerto la Cruz, and San Juan de Los Morros (a health resort 80 miles southwest of Caracas).

Preminger's magnificent film: "Exodus" Reviewed on Page 4 today.

Chinese Quit Indian Himalayan Outpost

NEW DELHI (AP). — The Chinese Communists are reported to have abandoned an Indian border outpost whose capture started open hostility between the two Himalayan neighbours.

The outpost is at Longju on the border of India's North-East Frontier Agency with Tibet. The area, 500 miles north-east of Calcutta, is almost three miles high and accessible only by mule or foot.

PERONISTA LEADER FLEES TO PARAGUAY

ASUNCION, Paraguay (Reuter).—Argentine General Miguel Angel Iniguez, leader of Wednesday's abortive pro-Peron coup in Argentina, arrived here Wednesday night aboard a special aircraft.

Laos Right Wing Agrees to Coalition

VIENTIANE (AP). — Neutralist Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma announced on Thursday that the rebel right-wing regime of Gen. Phoumi Nosavan has agreed to the formation of a coalition Government including all political parties in Laos, in a move to end the six-year-old Laotian civil war.

This "Government of National Unity" would include representatives of Phoumi's right-wing regime, the pro-Communist Pathet Lao and Souvanna's neutralist government.

Tiao Samasith, pro-Western President of the National Assembly, returned from Phoumi's southern headquarters at Savannakhet and announced "we have agreed on everything."

Grechko Acting For Malinovsky

MOSCOW. — The Soviet news agency Tass on Thursday disclosed that Marshal Andrei Grechko is Acting Minister of Defence, Marshal Grechko has always previously been described as "First Deputy Minister of Defence." No mention was made of Defence Minister Marshal Rodion Malinovsky.

The disclosure came in a broadcast of talks between Marshal Amer, head of a visiting delegation from the UAR, and Soviet military leaders.

Malinovsky was last in the public eye on November 7, when he addressed a giant parade in Moscow's Red Square on the 43rd anniversary of the Communist revolution.

Malinovsky 'Resting'

The Soviet Government press spokesman said later that Marshal Malinovsky was "resting."

In July, Marshal Grechko was appointed Commander in Chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw treaty powers. Earlier, he was the Soviet Commander in Berlin and East Germany.

Earlier, Amer called on President Leonid Brezhnev. Afterwards, he was received by the Premier by Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, First Deputy Premier.

HUSSEIN NAMES ENVOY TO IRAQ

King Hussein has approved the appointment of Jordan's Director of Guidance and Press Services, Wasfi e-Tel, as Ambassador to Iraq, following the decision of the two countries to reestablish diplomatic relations, Amman Radio announced last night.

Jordan 'Saboteur' On Trial in Syria

DAMASCUS (Reuter). — The trial began in the State Security Court here yesterday of a Jordan ex-policeman, Wahab el-Masri, charged with plotting sabotage in the Syrian Region.

The indictment alleged he had confessed that an uncle of King Hussein, Sherif Nasser ben Jamil, paid him £10,000 in cash to carry out sabotage in Syria.

The court adjourned until December 22 when it will hear the prosecution's case.

10 Killed, 2 Injured In Jordan Landslide

AMMAN (Reuter). — Ten labourers were killed and two seriously injured when they were buried by a landslide on a hill in Shubeck, southern Jordan, it was reported yesterday.

USSR Launches 2nd Life-bearing Spaceship

MOSCOW.—Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev said last night that yesterday's launching of a five-ton satellite containing two dogs was a "great victory in steps towards man's flight."

At a reception for visiting Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, Mr. Khrushchev spoke to reporters on the launching of Russia's third spaceship — carrying two dogs, others animals, insects and plants — which yesterday was circling the earth in an elliptical orbit every 88.47 minutes.

(Tass later announced that Mr. Khrushchev has accepted an invitation to visit Cambodia.)

The animals — the dogs are called Pchelka (Little Bee) and Mushka (Little Fly) — are being watched by Soviet

BULLETIN:

The Swedish Radio Station at Enkoeping reported that signals from the spaceship stopped suddenly at 7.37 p.m. GMT (9.37 p.m. Israel time).

tracking stations through radio-television and telemetering systems.

Tass reported everything was functioning normally aboard the spaceship, which is also carrying delicate scientific equipment.

At Jodrell Bank, where Britain's giant radio-telescope picked up the spaceship's signals twice yesterday, a spokesman said its launching confirmed that the Russians could put a man into space at any time.

A spokesman for the U.S. National Acronautics and Space Administration said the agency could not make any official comment on the new spaceship, until it received more details. He added, however, that on first glance the project "does not look like anything new."

Tass said the scientific measuring instruments in the spaceship provided for several scientific investigations of outer space physics. The radio-television and telemetering systems played back physiological data on the state of the animals.

Instruments aboard the spaceship are being fed from chemical and solar sources of electricity.

Russia launched her first "cosmic spaceship," weighing about 4.5 tons and carrying a dummy man, on May 5. She followed with a second on August 19. This carried two dogs, mice, flies, plants and other living organisms and was said to have returned to earth in good condition after circling the earth for 24 hours.

SUDAN JUNTA SPURNS CIVILIAN RULE BID

Sudan's ruling military junta on Wednesday rejected a request by 10 civilian political leaders that civilian parliamentary rule be restored to the country.

According to Cairo Radio, the decision was taken after a 13-hour conference in Khartoum of the junta's Supreme Council under the Chairmanship of President General Ibrahim Abboud.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

A communique issued after the Communist summit conference in Moscow said last night the delegates from 81 countries had discussed "topical problems of present day international developments and of the Communist movement." (Story Page 2)

Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., returned to Israel late last night from a brief speaking tour in the U.S.

Nasser Grabs Assets As Kasavubu Severs Ties

Malaya Spurns Bid To Ostracize Israel

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuter). — The Malayan House of Representatives yesterday rejected an opposition demand to withdraw Malaya's recognition of Israel.

The Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, strongly defending Malaya's independent foreign policy, said: "We do not belong to the Arab League. Our only connection is religion.

"What we have done for the Arabs is enough, we have no diplomatic relations with Israel. We don't even have transport relations or play football with them."

When the Independent Federation of Malaya was established on September 1, 1957, Israel was among the nations from whom she requested recognition, which Israel granted. Several Malayan dignitaries have visited Israel, while among the Israelis to have visited that country is Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., who during his visit four years ago was feted by Tengku Abdul Rahman.

US Chides Shukairy In Refugee Debate

UNITED NATIONS (INA).—U.S. Under-Secretary of State Francis O. Wilcox on Wednesday afternoon told the U.N. General Assembly's Political Committee that the U.S. would not reply to the "attacks and insinuations against me and my country" which had been heard for an hour from Ahmed Shukairy, the Saudi Arabian representative.

The statement by Mr. Wilcox concluded the debate on the Arab refugee problem, and the Committee turned to an item dealing with proposals to expand the membership of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. When that matter is disposed of, the Committee will return to the refugee problem and will consider one of more draft resolution now being circulated on the issue.

Earlier Wednesday, Shukairy had accused the U.S. of using "undue pressure and every amount of duress" against the Arabs in every phase of the "Palestine Question" from partition to the present, and criticized Mr. Wilcox for placing "the Arab Governments and Israel on the same footing" by appealing to both for "restraint" and "cooperation" in solving the refugee problem. Such an appeal should be addressed to Israel only, he said.

The Jerusalem Post correspondent in New York quotes Shukairy as further saying that "Israel invites war and war is the answer" to the problem. When Palestine has been reconquered, the refugees repatriated and its polity restored, then "the half-million Jews who migrated from the Arab lands to Palestine will be given the choice to stay as citizens or go back to their respective Arab countries. The rest of the immigrants will be repatriated to their countries of origin or wherever they can go."

Congo Charges UAR Plotting

President Kasavubu of the Congo yesterday broke off diplomatic relations with the UAR and ordered its Ambassador to leave the country. Abdul Nasser immediately retaliated by seizing four Belgian firms in Egypt, including the Belgian Bank, the Associated Press reported.

Nasser slapped nationalization orders on the bank and on the Belgian-owned Cairo Electric Railways and the Heliopolis Oasis Company. He also placed two other Belgian companies under sequestration: the Egyptian Electricity Company and the Cairo Tramways Utility.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Kasavubu had sent a letter to Nasser severing diplomatic ties and informing him that the UAR Ambassador to Leopoldville, Murad Ghaleb, had been ordered to leave the country with all his staff. He charged Ghaleb with plotting to overthrow the "established power" in the Congo and with seeking to encourage "rebel elements" — meaning ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Lists Charges

In his letter to Nasser, Mr. Kasavubu said that on certain occasions, some diplomats not only acted "as if they were on conquered territory, but supported rebel elements and fabricated plots with the aim of terrorizing populations and overthrowing the established power."

He continued, "In the interest of future relations between our two countries, I ask you for the immediate recall of Ghaleb and all his collaborators, whom I declare this day persona non grata in the territory of the Republic. I would be grateful, besides, if for the moment, you would not proceed to replace them."

A UAR Embassy official told Reuter that there was a diplomatic staff of eight, and that about 25 persons, including wives and children, would be involved in the recall order.

Ghaleb himself yesterday told newsmen he had never instigated any interference in the Congo's internal affairs and claimed his work was directed to the maintenance of African solidarity. But observers pointed out he had never concealed his sympathy for Mr. Lumumba, although he did not operate as openly as the former Ghana Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Wellbeck, in guiding the ex-Premier's political affairs.

Lumumba Backers Held

Meanwhile, it was announced in Leopoldville that Congolese troops have arrested two leading supporters of Mr. Lumumba, who disappeared from his guarded residence on Sunday night. They are Mr. Maurice Mpolo, Lumumba's former Defence Minister, and Mr. Joseph Okito, President of the Senate.

The former was caught at Mushie, 125 miles north of Leopoldville, while Mr. Okito was arrested at Kikwit, 250 miles west of the capital. A spokesman said they were caught while carrying "subversive documents to rouse the youth of the country."

A search is now going on in Leopoldville for Lumumba supporters who have gone underground.

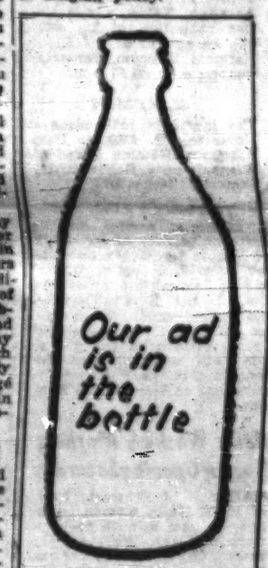
Belgian Radio said last night that Col. Mobutu's troops had tried to arrest Mr. Lumumba in Port Francqui, northern Kasai Province, but that Ghanaian U.N. troops had rescued him and brought him to Luluabourg, capital of Kasai Province.

TSHOMBE TO BRUSSELS

ELISABETHVILLE (Reuter). — President Moise Tshombe of Katanga will fly to Brussels on Monday, it was officially announced here last night. The announcement gave no details of the purpose of the visit.

Mr. Tshombe recently expressed his displeasure at Belgium's failure to recognize Katanga as a sovereign republic. But he has used the services of Belgian experts and officials in his breakaway province's government and commercial activity.

Mr. Evariste Kimba, Katanga's Foreign Minister, last weekend attacked the "equivocal attitude" of some Belgians still working for Katanga, saying: "We do not wish to return under the yoke of Belgian policy."



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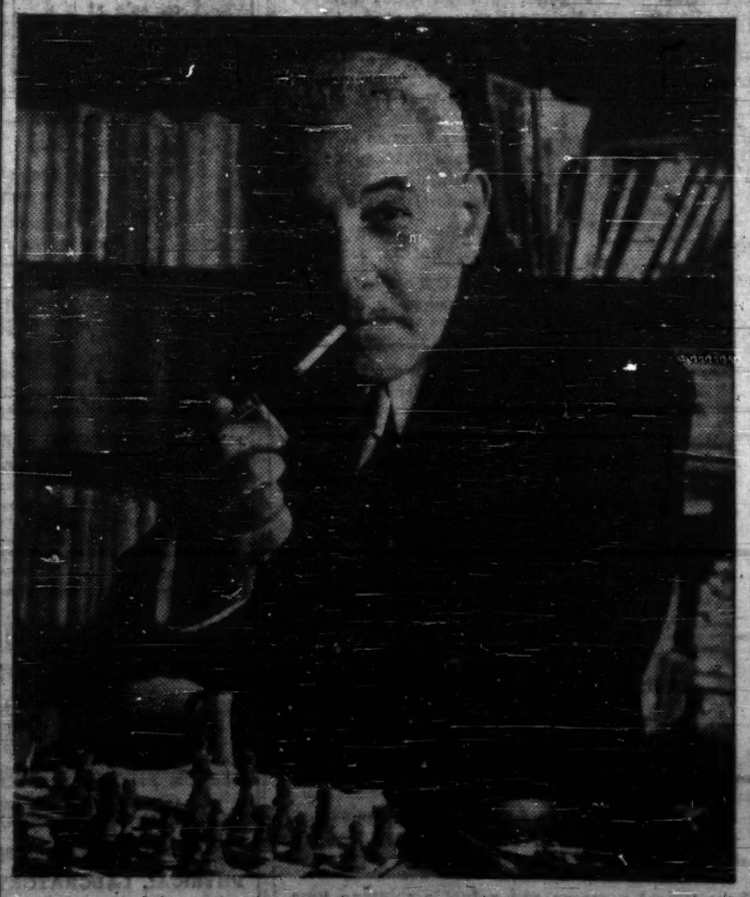
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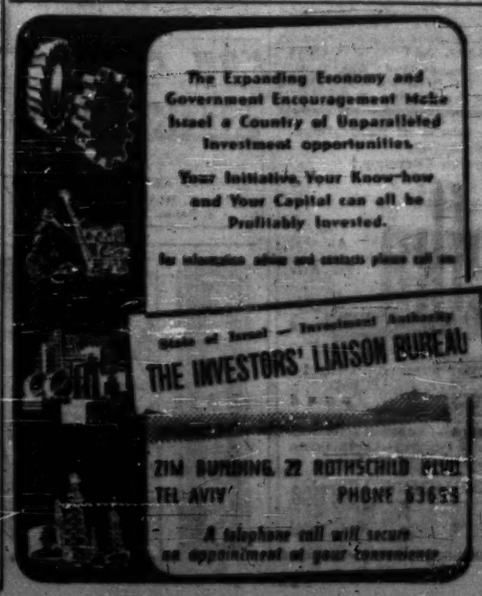
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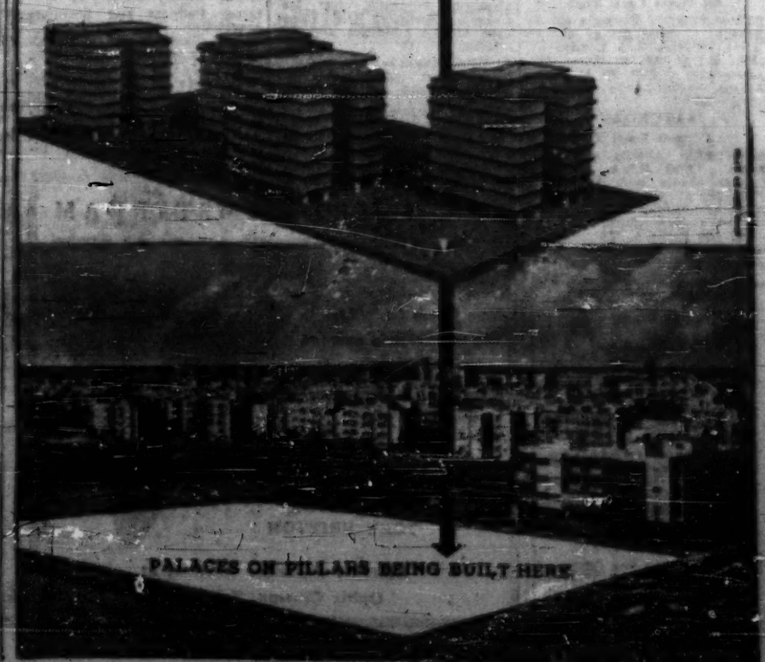
PALACES ON PILLARS BEING BUILT HERE

Social & Personal

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion yesterday received Mr. Federico Alvarez Plata, head of the Bolivian delegation to the U.N.

Mr. Plata later visited the Weizmann Institute.

*

The Australian Ambassador and Mrs. John Mill McMillan yesterday paid a courtesy call on Mrs. Chaim Weizmann at her residence in Rehovot.

*

The outgoing British Press Attaché and Mrs. John Dodds gave a farewell party at their home in Ramat Gan yesterday. The Ambassadors of the United Kingdom, Canada and Austria were among the guests.

*

The Mexican Ambassador and Mrs. de Segura visited Yad Vashem yesterday and were shown around by the Chairman of the Institute, Dr. A.L. Kubovy.

Dr. Kubovy also received Mrs. Rebecca Bieff.

*

The Israel-Swiss Friendship League on Wednesday gave a private showing of three Swiss documentaries at Beit Zvi in Ramat Gan. Mr. S. Tolkowsky, Chairman of the League, introduced the films, which included one on the Vevey Wine Festival. Mr. Emile Bisang, the Swiss Ambassador, was among those present.

*

The guest speaker at Wednesday's meeting of the Nazareth Rotary Club was Mr. A. Breza, Sales Manager of Paz-Gas Ltd. Mr. Breza spoke on "The Development of the Gas Industry in Israel."

*

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, will address the Haifa branch of the Engineers and Architects Association at 1 p.m. today on "planning and organizing agriculture."

*

Mr. Ya'acov Shalev, Manager and Secretary of the Israel Insurance Association, will address Sunday's meeting of the Israel Insurance Club, Tel Aviv, on "The Pool for Act. Insurance of Motor Vehicles (affiliated to the Association)".

*

The Association of Analytical Psychologists will honour the memory of the late Dr. Erich Neumann tomorrow, December 3, at 10.30 a.m., at Beit Sokolow, Tel Aviv. One of his last Eranos Lectures will be read (in German).

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of Abraham Naton, a retrospective exhibition of his works will be opened at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem, tomorrow at 11.30 a.m.

MARRIAGE

The marriage took place on November 29, 1960, of David Rosolio and Pnina Ezra (née Wiener), at 4 Rehov Hatzvi, Remema, Jerusalem.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service on the first anniversary of the death of Nahum Levin, President of the World Hebrew Union, will be held on Sunday at 7.30 p.m. in the Keren Hayesod auditorium under the auspices of the World Hebrew Union. Visitors to the gravesside will assemble in the courtyard of the National Institutions at 3.00 p.m. on Sunday.

Haifa Working Mothers Bazaar Opening Saturday

HAIFA. — A volunteer corps of 10,000 Haifa women is now busy on last minute preparations for the Working Mothers' Organization's annual bazaar, opening tomorrow afternoon at 4.30 at the Ora Cinema. The women expect to realise IL120,000 this year. A free trip to Europe aboard a Zim liner is the grand prize of the lottery to be held next Friday.

Proceeds will be spent in Haifa on the W.M.O.'s 27 children's homes, two vocational schools for girls, an infants' home and an affiliated nurses' school.

DOCUMENTARY SCRIPT

The script of the documentary film "Lines of the City" reviewed in *The Jerusalem Post* last week was written by Erika Oysserman and not as given.

A NUMBER of rare Red Sea fish, with a total value of IL400, were shipped by air by the Yam Sof fishing cooperative on Wednesday to the national zoo in Teheran.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

All Times Local Time

DEPARTURES: Olympic 602 to Athens — 0650. El Al 427 to Rome, Munich and London — 1200. K.L.M. 824 to Rome and Amsterdam — 1235. El Al 209 to Athens, Paris, London and New York — 1500.

SATURDAY

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: Alitalia 452 from Rome — 1600. B.E.A. 126 from London, Rome and Athens — 2000. El Al 402 from London, Rome and Munich — 2105. El Al 018 from New York, London, Paris and Rome — 2135. T.W.A. 820 from New York, Paris, Geneva and Rome — 2140.

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Pen. Rates for Students, Greenberg, Haifa.

'Summit' In Moscow Ends

MOSCOW (AP). — Informed sources said unofficially that the three-week old summit conference of Communist leaders ended on Thursday and a brief communique could be expected today.

The communique would, unofficially say, these sources added, that agreement has been reached on the hot controversy between China and Russia over how best to promote Communism and upset capitalist regimes.

There were indications that a more extended "declaration" would come at a later date.

TASS announced on Thursday, that the Polish delegation has left for Warsaw.

A reliable source also said he had been told by one of the delegates that President Liu Shao-chi of Communist China would leave today.

Mr. Liu conferred on Wednesday with Premier Khrushchev, and the Soviet Communist Party's two leading theorists, Fyol Kozlov and Mikhail Suslov. No details of the conversation were disclosed although TASS commented that it was held in a "warm and comradely atmosphere."

In London yesterday, Communist diplomats forecast that the Soviet Union will start a major drive for a new East-West Summit conference as soon as President-elect John Kennedy enters the White House in January.

Since Mr. Khrushchev refused to sit down at the Summit last May, the Soviet Union has in view of Western observers embarked on a cold war policy of trying to mobilise world opinion against the West in a spirit of maximum hostility.

Now, Communist diplomats are intimating in private conversation that Soviet policy will soon revert to a "Camp David" spirit and work for a Summit conference with Mr. Kennedy in the first half of 1961.

General Assembly To Meet Again in Feb.

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — The General Assembly, weeks behind with its record 90-item agenda and still officially scheduled to wind up on December 17, is now certain to reconvene in New York, probably on February 20.

A recommendation to this effect is expected to be submitted to the Assembly within the next few days.

It is planned that the Political Committees and the Trusteeship and Budgetary Committees will be brought back in the new year. The other three committees hope to complete their work by the December deadline.

Housewives to Work as Census Takers

Housewives who are in possession of good health, a good command of Hebrew and a "suitable level of intelligence" will make up the majority of some 5,000 census takers who will do the arduous door-to-door canvassing in Israel's national census, to be held in May.

This was stated by Mr. H. Smith, Deputy Director of the Central Bureau of Statistics and Chairman of the Census Planning Committee.

Thanks to meticulously planned procedures, it is believed the census will cover over 96 per cent of the population, he said.

"D-night" for purposes of the census has been fixed at May 21, 1961. The actual census operation that will take place between May 22 and June 2 will, therefore, include persons who died after "D-night" but not babies who were born after that date.

The results of the census will be summed up in two reports. A "de facto" report will include all persons, including tourists and other persons from abroad, who were in Israel on "D-night." A "de jure" report will include all citizens and permanent residents of Israel — including Israelis who are abroad for a period of not more than one year and who have declared their intention of returning to Israel.

Eight Bomb Blasts Rock Cuban Capital

HAVANA (AP). — Saboteurs' bombs struck paralysing blows in Havana on Wednesday.

Eight bombs damaged power and water installations and cut off electricity to the city's business district and many other areas of the capital. Two Government-controlled newspapers, "Combate" and "Avance," lost their power.

As authorities pressed an investigation of the bold series of bombings by anti-Castro elements and strove to restore power, the city was shaken by two more bombs at noon. The first destroyed a rest-room and blew out the windows in the headquarters of Castro's urban reform programme. The second blew up near the Tropical Brewery. There were no deaths, but one of the morning bombs seriously injured a Cuban.

Iraqis Hold Syrian Border Patrol

DAMASCUS (Reuter). — Iraqi authorities have detained a Syrian border customs patrol and refused to return it to Syrian territory, the commander of the Syrian Customs Corps, Zaki Darsuni, said yesterday.

He said the patrol — a sergeant and five watchmen — failed to return to its post at the border town of Boukamal after patrolling the Syrian-Iraqi border last Saturday.

Investigations the next day showed the patrol had lost its way in the desert and had been held at the Iraqi post of Blak.

The Iraqis refused to give any news on the fate of the patrol, but it was reportedly taken to Mosul.

All Jail Sentences Commuted in Iraq

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — All civil, military and political prisoners are to have their sentences cut by ten per cent by decree of Prime Minister Kassem.

The decree was issued to mark the first anniversary tomorrow of the "Day of Safety and Light" — the day Kassem was released from hospital after recovering from the assassination attempt of August 7, 1959.

Jordan Delays Delivery Of 'Scroll' Fragments

MONTREAL. — McGill University here will seek the aid of the Canadian Government to force the Jordan Government to live up to its agreement with the University to deliver the Dead Sea scroll fragments which the University bought for $20,000 in 1952, Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal of McGill, said yesterday.

The scroll fragments have been reconditioned and prepared for shipment, but the Jordanians have not yet given permission to ship them to Canada.

Dean Stanley Frost of the McGill Faculty of Divinity had charged that Abdul Nasser's propaganda against Jordan is in part responsible for the delay in shipment. The Egyptians have accused the Jordanians of making the scrolls available "at bargain prices" to Israeli agents, and reports have circulated that Jordan intends to renege on delivery of fragments to the Vatican Library, the University of Manchester, and to other purchasers of the documents.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins tonight
In Jerusalem at 3.50 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 4.17 p.m.
In Haifa 4.06 p.m.
and ends tomorrow:
In Jerusalem at 5.15 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 5.10 p.m.
In Haifa 5.31 p.m.

Portion: Vayishlah
Haftara: Ovadia

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.15 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.00 p.m.

Heichal Shlomo: Tonight, 4.15 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Talmud Shiur by Mr. J. Barzella 4.45 p.m. Motsei Shabbat, 5.05.

Hebron Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Ezrat Ve'emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Lecture on Parashat Hashavua: Rabbi Dr. A. Philipp. Tomorrow: 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'yahadut Mithadeshet (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn Gvirol): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Sermon: Dr. Paina Naveh.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight: Minha Arvit, 6.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m.

Tiferet Tzvi Congregation (5 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 4.15 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (36 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Hen (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 4.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Strauss): Tonight: 4.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.20 p.m.

HAIFA

Merkaz Congregation (52 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatokha Synagogue: Today: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.35 p.m. Arvit, 5.00 p.m.

Shile Synagogue (Obel Shem Gymnasium). Tonight, 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

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VISITORS' GALLERY

Called to Preach, Not to Die

Miss Corrie ten Boom is an active and gentle Christian woman of 68 who vividly recalls the day her number — 66730 — was called out at the dread Ravensbruck concentration camp.

She said to herself: "I hope they shoot me, it is such an easy death. Don't let them hang me or gas me."

But she was called by the Gestapo not to be killed but to be released, and until this day she does not know why she was spared. A week later the Germans began gassing 600 women a day at Ravensbruck.

"My release was a blunder of man and a miracle of God," she says.

The story of how she was sent to Ravensbruck — where her father, her brother and his son, and one of her two sisters died — started more than a century ago. A minister visited her grandfather at the family home in Haarlem, Holland, and interested him in the Jews. From that day on her grandfather "prayed for the peace of Jerusalem and for the health and safety of the Jewish People." This deeply religious orientation became part of the ten Boom family tradition, and was to prove fatal to several members a year after the Germans invaded Holland.

Woman Watchmaker

Years before her brother had decided not to follow in his grandfather's and father's profession of being a watchmaker, but to become a minister of the Dutch Reform Church. So she decided to keep the family profession alive, and became the first licensed woman watchmaker in Holland. She practised this vocation for 28 years.

When her father, Casper, then 83, saw the first Jew wearing a yellow star, he told her to bring him a yellow star to wear.

But friends persuaded him against it, pointing out that identifying himself with the Jews would not help them, only harm him. There were other ways to help. Gradually, the ten Boom family, and their home, became a hiding place and a station in an underground railway to save Jews.

Soon 80 underground agents were operating out of the ten Boom house. Eighteen months later, the Gestapo swooped down, and arrested the ten Boom family and rounded up another 50 persons active in their underground. Her father died 10 days later, "for he was truly too old for prison."

Corrie was to spend the next 10 months in concentration camps before she was released. "It is one of the greatest miracles of my experience," she said recently in Jerusalem, "to learn that when Jesus Christ tells us to love our enemies he provides us with the love we need to fulfil his wishes."

Aided former Guards

After the war, she began preaching to her former guards, now imprisoned in concentration camps. She "rented" the Darmstadt concentration camp and made a home for up to 160 German displaced persons. She also set up the ten Boom foundation to perpetuate the family name which had died with her brother and his son.

Is her interest in Jews motivated by a desire to convert them to Christianity?

She hesitates. She herself recalls that six million Jews were murdered by a people which called itself Christian and which was theoretically raised on Christian principles of the brotherhood of man.

"Not to Christianity," she says, "but to Jesus Christ." She goes on to explain that many so-called Christians are far removed from the ways of Christ. "I believe that the time will come when Jews will remain Jews, yet preach the gospel of Jesus Christ," she says.

After touring and lecturing in Israel during December she will leave for India and Africa. She is speaking this evening at 8 at the YMCA in Jerusalem, and at 7.30 p.m. tomorrow at the Baptist Church in Jerusalem. She would like to make her headquarters in Israel, returning here after her trip, for she believes that she can best combat anti-Semitism by truthfully describing what the people here are doing.

MACABEE DEAN

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Ora, 37 King George, 2-7-8-9.
TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66436. Zeidnur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Kastel, 147 Tel Gabirol, 43716. JAFFA: Jaffa, 10 Yefet (4), 82700. BAT YAM: Hehalutz, 8 Hahalutzim. HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma. PETAH TIKVA: Pinsker, 2 Pinsker, 911815. RAMAT GAN: Talpiot, 30 Abba Hillel. Gefan Qtr., Herzliya Rd., 73554. REHOVOT: Barak, 153 Herzl, 95-1566. HAIFA: Glousman, 48 Balfour, 4032.

TOMORROW

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES
JERUSALEM: Gevant, 12 Haari, Kiryat Shmuel, 30676.
TEL AVIV: (8 a.m. — 7 p.m.) Breiman, 56 Allenby, 62252. Kreisler, 21 Nahmani, 63433. Merkaz Hasafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22923. Bilsky, Kikar Dizengoff, 26388. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 82403. JAFFA: Vita, 61 Rehov 4, 82973. (From 7 p.m. 12 p.m.) Colberg, 23 Allenby, 23338. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, near Central Bus Station, 32353. Frankel, 28 King George, acc. Gan Meir, 29721. Jaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 82403. JAFFA: Vita, 61 Rehov 4, 82973. BAT YAM: Bat Yam, 45 Balfour. HOLON: Briut, 104 Sokolow. PETAH TIKVA: Reazel, Rothschild-Herzl, 911406. RAMAT YITZHAK: Yisrael, Shikun Herut, 34, Tel Hai, 72368. REHOVOT: Barak, 153 Herzl, 95-1566. HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Masada, 2289. Carmel, 139 Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, 81712.

TODAY

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS
JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Derech Beit Lechem, 26457. Dr. Zepler, Shikun Sela 12/3, Kiryat Yovel. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Elsen, 5 Shimshon, 23748. Dr. Garman, 35 Frishman, corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 82300. Dr. Simon, 46 Keren Kayemet.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3486.

TOMORROW

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS
JERUSALEM: Dr. Zepler, Shikun Sela 12/2, Kiryat Yovel. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV and HAIFA: same as Friday.

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Cables in Brief

LIBEL. — Elizabeth Taylor and her husband, Eddie Fisher, filed in the New York Supreme Court six separate libel suits totalling some $7m. against the publishers of a series of motion picture "Fan" magazines charging "malicious defamation."

TIGER. — Dick Tiger of Nigeria regained the British Empire middleweight boxing title from Wilf Greaves, of Canada, the holder in Edmonton, Alberta. The referee stopped the fight in the ninth round.

WET. — An estimated five million turnips and beetroots will be left to rot in flooded Danish fields because farmers could not harvest them during the wet autumn.

COLOUR. — A 19-year-old White youth, Richard Seaver, was jailed in Cambridge, Mass., for life for murdering his mother — because she would not let him marry a Negro girl.

RIGHTS. — Convict Frank Gaito, 30, has sued a hospital in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for $250,000, charging a bullet was removed from his stomach without permission and used as evidence against him. Gaito and his wife charged its removal violated his constitutional rights.

VISIT. — The Cuban economic mission, headed by National Bank President Ernesto Guevara, left Peking on Thursday for North Korea after a two-week visit to Communist China.

Jacques Heim, Paris Couturier, Due Sun.

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Jacques Heim, the famous Parisian couturier, is due to leave for Israel on Sunday for a short visit. It is understood that he plans to meet several Israel textile mill owners.

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TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Meet Jerusalem Artists. — Artists House, 8.30 p.m., Tourists and members only.

• Recorded Concert: — Music to Inspire, with background pictures: — Beethoven — Sonata No. 3 in F Major "Le Printempa." Brahms — Double Concerto in A Minor, Op. 102. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30. Public welcome.

• Lectures: —
Miss Corrie Ten Boom, "Time to Wake Up to Reality," Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall, 8 p.m.

• Tours: —
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for the tour by phoning 24061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby. Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tour (English) of the buildings and exhibition, 10, 12.

• Film Shows: —
Israel films — daily showings: Keren Hayesod Hall, 17-1 p.m.

• Exhibitions: —
Bible Gallery of Modern Art — General Exhibition of the Gallery's artists, 13 Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 23603, 4-7, 9-11.30.
"Israel Today", permanent exhibition Binyanei Ha'ooma, today 10-1.
Bezalel National Museum: — Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Ancient glass (from Museum collection). Persian ceramics (from Museum collection). Retrospective exhibition of paints by Avraham Naton (on the 1st anniversary of his death). Jewish Textiles and 18th century German Prints (Museum's Collection). Today, 9-12; tomorrow, 10-1.
Bezalel Art Library: Today, 9-1.
Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. New exhibitions: colour plates "Israel — Ancient mosaics" (UNESCO books). Alexander coin hoard. Tel Mor excavations. Mesad Hashavyahu. Lake Tiberias pottery (Link expedition). Permanent Antiquities Exhibition. Today, 9-1; tomorrow, 10-1.

• Zoo: —
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Today, 8-4.30; tomorrow, 9-7.

TEL AVIV

• Disc and Dance: —
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• Forum: —
"What Happened to Sport in Israel," Z.O.A. House, 8.30 p.m.

• Tours: —
Bar Ilan University: conducted tours (9-5 daily, except Saturdays and holidays). Tel. 73280.

• Tourist Service: —
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 2329.
Wine Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26252, 8 a.m.-3 p.m.

• Zoological Gardens: —
Open 8 a.m. — 6 p.m. daily.

• Exhibitions: —
Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum, Ha'aretz (near Ramat Aviv). Today, tomorrow: 10-1.
Israel Painters and Sculptors Association: "City Landscape," Artists Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi. Today, 10-1; tomorrow, 9-10.
"Rubinstein Pavilion": Contemporary French painting, loan exhibition from France. Today, 10-1; tomorrow, 6-10 p.m.
"Dizengoff House": Permanent Museum Collection. Today, tomorrow, 10-1.

HAIFA

• Tourist Centre: —
Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz, Tel. 4876, 67955.

BEERSHEBA

• Where to Dine: —
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GIVATAYIM

• Yiddish Theatre: —
S. Dzigan Troupe, "Frish, Gesund...und Meshugge," Hadar, 8.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Yiddish Theatre: —
"Frisch, Gesund und Meshugge," Edison, 9 p.m.

• Saturday Music Hour: —
Mr. Philip Regev on the four Manual Austin organs followed by records: Schumann — Symphony No. 2 in C Major, Op. 61. Liszt — Concerto For Piano No. 1 in E Flat. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 10.30 a.m. Public Welcome.

• Exhibitions: —
Nora Art Gallery, 9 Malmon Ave., Tel. 32543. Exhibition of paintings by Hedi Kandel. Paintings by Kook, Mayo, Matuchek, Modrzelewich. Daily 10-1, 3-6; tomorrow 10-2.
Oils and Watercolours by Ruth Levin. Opening at Jerusalem Artists House, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• Chamber Music-Concert: —
J.S. Bach: 2 Sonatas for two pianos (I. Vincze-Kraus; E. Kraus); 3 Concertos for two pianos and string quartet. Tel Aviv Museum, Dizengoff House, 8.30 p.m.

• Paris Ice Ballet: —
Kikar Hamedina, 6.15, 9.15 p.m.

• Zvi Jeanmarie & Roland Petit: —
with their troupe. Premiere, Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

• Theatre: —
Ohel: "The Turncoat," 9.15 p.m.

HAIFA

Artists House: 24 U.N.O. Ave., exhibitions by Yosef Hirsh (sketches), Ya'acov Leibel (oil paintings and sculpture), 10-1, 4-7.
French Graphic Art — new acquisitions. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1, 4-7. Conducted tour at 11.30 a.m.

COMING EVENTS

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA
Sat., Dec. 3; Wed., Dec. 7; Sat., Dec. 10: "Kiss Me Kate." Mon., Dec. 5: "Barber of Seville."

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

Forecast: Fair. Outlook for Saturday: Fair.

Weather Synopsis: A ridge extending from the Balkans to the East Mediterranean is causing a north-easterly dry flow over our region.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	50	10—18	10—15
Tiberias	—	15—	14—24
Haifa Port	49	12—24	13—21
Natanya	67	12—24	11—23
T.A. Kirya	54	12—23	11—22
T.A. Port	54	12—22	12—21
Lydda Airp.	45	9—23	7—22
Jerusalem	58	12—19	11—17
Beersheba	39	6—22	7—23
Eilat	20	14—26	14—25

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVAL

Rabbi Israel Porush, of Sidney, Australia, and Mrs. Porush. (by El Al).

HAYA FRUMAN, of Givatayim, has donated IL100 to the Ilanshil-Polio Fund in lieu of a Bat Mitzva party.

* * *

A TAG DAY to raise funds to buy clothing for needy children will be held in Tel Aviv on Saturday night and Sunday by the Central Parents Committee.

No. 117424 Wins Payis Grand Prize

TEL AVIV. — The grand prize of IL30,000 in yesterday's Sefal Hapayis drawing went to number 223560. Ten thousand pounds was won by number 117424.

Tickets ending in numbers 1 and 8 won IL2 each.

Tickets ending in numbers 1618; 5881; 1785; 8994; 7430; 9389; 1[illegible]; 9192 won IL40.

IL100 by Nos.			
438545;	319948;	374861;	118280;
179135;	188423;	185716;	226966;
236109;	443781;	176691;	279032;
216282;	490221;	324287;	430981;
325127;	339733;	368841;	364609;
268656;	418180;	228029;	196875;
225872;	396946;	179790;	342730;
389724;	361073;	253051;	151356;
187199;	118143;	417770;	255358;
184684;	497694;	395300;	122463;
366061;	118529;	109649;	328339;
263209;	275471;	150124;	111820;
213031;	230639;	173850;	174125;
485381;	388312;	133037;	133530;
387941;	317921;	483471;	236224;
350644;	218475;	492765;	424684;
249583;	103431;	140752;	302141;
479928;	238377;	251627;	456506;
329179;	449883;	178748;	325674;
237811;	280629;	180449;	492048;
210060;	173527;	453805;	217660;
311439;	239785;	474438;	157618.

IL200 by nos.			
357730;	139449;	136516;	174205;
435526;	468240;	127881;	265919;
255374;	177765;	369866;	247805;
366654;	137891;	250614;	314212;
131006;	298882;	364206;	282528;
338486;	137035;	303683;	330417;
121628;	477100;	490248;	284089;
455488;	450617;	403376;	457155;
396135;	368461;	109382;	127270;
214745;	298198;	389632;	263730;
216134;	161009;	447155.	

IL500 by nos.:			
422082;	252872;	334094;	390643;
404911;	370009;	327006;	487817;
104434;	389487;	398413;	127226;
323057;	434853;	448154;	439490;
403147;	409050.		

IL1,000 was won by nos.:

479526;	210125;	132785;	366194;
373700;	468151;	495130;	214612;
443959;	276833.		

High Catholic Order For Haifa Layman

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A high order of the Catholic Church, "Pro Ecclesia, Pro Pontifice," was ceremoniously conferred yesterday on Boulos As'ad Karam, Secretary of the Latin Church, in recognition of his 20 years of devoted service.

The Vicar of the Latin Patriarch, Monsignor Giogio Chiapero, after reading Pope John's letter setting forth the reasons for the award, pinned the beribboned gold medal to the lapel of his jacket and kissed him on both cheeks.

The ceremony, held at the Latin Community's Carmel Club, was attended by Archbishop George Hakim, clergymen, representatives of the Municipality, members of the bench, consular corps and of all religious communities.

Mr. Karam, who is 42, thanked his wellwishers in fluent Arabic, Italian and Hebrew.

Uprising in B'sheba Coalition To Bring Pressure on Touviahu

By H. BEN-ADI, Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The opposition Mapam party in the Municipality is trying to persuade two coalition members — the N.R.P. and General Zionists — to join in ousting Mayor David Touviahu and forming a new coalition together with Herut.

Deputy Mayor Avraham Fleischer (General Zionists) told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that he had been approached by Mapam (which has four Councillors) to form a coalition with Herut (one) and the N.R.P. (two). He said he had referred the proposal to party headquarters.

He believed that such a coalition would be short-lived. Nevertheless, the threat of a new coalition might constitute "a lever for winning additional concessions from Mayor Touviahu."

The present Municipal coalition consists of Mapai (5), Ahdut Ha'avoda (1), the Mapai-affiliated Egyptian Immigrants party (1), General Zionist (1) and the N.R.P. (1).

A stormy meeting of the Mapai branch Secretariat on Wednesday night was followed yesterday by the filing of a libel suit by Messrs. Gideon Ben-Israel, M.K., and Mr. Ya'acov Halfon, local Party Secretary, against Mr. Ezra Debi, of the Beersheba Labour Council. Mr. Debi allegedly charged at the meeting that Mr. Ben-Israel had given Mr. Halfon IL2,000 to influence his adherents in favour of Mr. Touviahu.

Rival Bodies Squabble Over Rabbis' Support

The rival Sephardi and Ashkenazi rabbinical organizations have issued calls to the country's rabbis for and against attending Sunday's meeting of rabbis in Tel Aviv.

The meeting was called by the Chief Rabbinate as a protest against holding elections of Chief Rabbis now.

Supporters of Rabbi Nissim claimed yesterday that 300 rabbis have agreed to attend, while the opposing side claims that most will stay away.

Conflicting accounts may be expected as to who among Sunday's gathering were actual rabbis.

Ehud Avriel Seen Remaining in For. Min.

Mr. Ehud Avriel, the former Israel Ambassador in Ghana and in the Congo, is likely to stay in the Foreign Ministry as Assistant Director-General in charge of the Ministry's African activities.

Should Mr. Avriel's appointment be approved, he would be directly in charge over the work of the directors of African and International Assistance Divisions, Mr. Netanel Lorch and Mr. Aharon Remez, respectively.

Toy Fund Gets First Jet Flight

Confirmation was received yesterday from the head office of Olympic Airways in Athens by the local representative, Mr. Zeev Kis, giving The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund a Comet Jet flight over Israel. This is the Toy Fund's first jet flight.

Sixty underprivileged children will be the guests of the Company on the last day of Hanukka.

The Toy Fund now has 300 dolls' beds — without mattresses or coverlets. The beds are 40 cms. long and 20 cms. wide. Will mothers handy with the needle help us have the beds ready by next Friday?

Only 10 Toy Fund working days left before the police trucks start moving. "So before another day goes by," to quote from Yehuda Lev's daily broadcasts on behalf of the Fund over Kol Yisrael in his "Jerusalem Calling" programme, "dig a little deeper into your pockets and come up with your contributions to the Toy Fund."

(See Doners' List Page 2)

Restrictions on Press Lifted in Turkey

ANKARA (AP). — The revolutionary Government has lifted severe restrictions which had been imposed on the Turkish press by the deposed regime of ex-Premier Menderes.

A new press law jointly worked out by a committee of newsmen and members of the ruling National Unity Committee lifts the ban on criticism of public officials but places the burden of proof on the newspapers.

The new law also eliminates prison terms for publishers of newspapers carrying criticism, and states that publications may be shut down only for openly inciting to rebellion.

Right Wing Takes Over Natanya

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NATANYA. — Mayor David Fuchs (Mapai) will receive a letter this morning asking him to resign and make way for the new right-wing coalition.

The coalition upset was made possible by the defection of the National Religious Party faction from the previous Mapai-led Executive, and the decision of the Progressives on Wednesday to enter the new coalition.

According to the agreement signed after Wednesday midnight in the Park Hotel here, the new coalition will comprise the ten councillors of the General Zionists, Herut, Progressives, N.R.P. and Agudat Yisrael, the five councillors of Mapai and Ahdut Ha'avoda are now in opposition.

Mr. Oved Ben-Ami (G.Z.) will return to the mayoralty with Mr. M. Shaked (Prog.) as his first Deputy. According to an agreement between the two groups, Mr. Ben-Ami will make way for Mr. Shaked within the next half year.

The General Zionists will receive a deputy mayoralty as will the Progressives, Herut and the N.R.P., the latter two salaried.

The N.R.P. man will take over all religious, social welfare, and educational services in the city.

Mayor Fuchs convened the Council last night but there was no quorum.

Teachers to Be 'More Militant'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Independent Association of Secondary School Teachers last night elected a new Executive and decided to take "a more militant line in the future than in the past."

The new Chairman is Mr. Mordecai Cohen, of Jerusalem, His deputy is Mr. Binyamin Meir, of Haifa. The nine-man Executive includes Mr. N. Freund, principal of the Shalva School here.

No member of the former Executive, which fell a week ago after the Council refused to respond to an appeal of Education Minister Abba Eban not to hold a one-day strike, was re-elected.

The Council decided to put off the Association's convention for two months. It was scheduled for Hanukka.

The Association will notify the Education Ministry today of its new Executive and policy.

Mapai's six-man committee elected on Monday to discuss the formation of an arbitration group to handle the teachers' claims has not yet met, it was learned last night. They are expected to meet this morning.

Mapai Split on Wage Policy Grows Deeper

TEL AVIV. — The sharp divergence of opinion within Mapai between the Party Economic Ministers and Histadrut leadership on wage policy has caused the postponement of the Mapai Secretariat meeting scheduled for this morning.

The meeting was due to open the Party's discussion on wage policy for the next two years.

The Histadrut leaders are demanding much more than the three to four per cent wage rise which the Ministers are believed to regard as the ceiling for workers in productive occupations. Moreover, the Histadrut is considering asking for increases for white collar workers, which the Ministers definitely oppose.

Mapam is about to open a country-wide campaign for a general wage rise of between 15 and 20 per cent for all workers, and will no doubt be followed by Ahdut Ha'avoda.

The Mapai Trades Union Department will convene on Sunday to hear the arguments of the various factions within the Party.

Haile Selassie Begins 5-Day Ghana Visit

ACCRA. — Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, the first ruling monarch to visit Ghana, arrived here yesterday for a five-day official visit.

He was accompanied by Princess Desta and 18 high-ranking officials, including Deputy Premier Abe Wold.

The Emperor and Ghana's President, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, are expected to discuss the latter's plan for the setting up of an "African high command." (AP, Reuter)

Soccer 'Giants' To Clash in Haifa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The first major clash of "giants" in National League soccer will take place at the Haifa Municipal Stadium tomorrow, when Haifa Hapoel entertains League leaders Petah Tikva Hapoel.

This will be Haifa Hapoel's first home appearance. Petah Tikva have scored nine goals in two games without conceding a goal. With Steimach, Ratzabi, Nahari, and Kaufman in the forward line, it seems to be able to score goals against any league club defence.

Shlomo Levy, who scored thrice against Cyprus on Sunday, and Ginsburg spearhead the Haifa attack. This promises to be a hard tussle, and home ground advantage may just tell in Haifa Hapoel's favour.

Tel Aviv Shimshon, the "surprise packet" team from the Yemenite Quarter, seems likely to continue its winning way at the expense of Tel Aviv Betar. Haifa Maccabi, also with full points this season, looks a winner on the visit to Bnei Yehuda. Natanya Maccabi may have a harder task against Jaffa Maccabi.

In the Capital, Jerusalem Hapoel entertains Tel Aviv Hapoel, a team that has not been able to get started this season. The Jerusalem eleven, on home ground, should hold onto both points.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIXTURES:

Jerusalem Hapoel v. Tel Aviv Hapoel; Petah Tikva Maccabi v. Tel Aviv Maccabi; Haifa Hapoel v. Petah Tikva Hapoel; Tel Aviv Betar v. Shimshon; Bnei Yehuda v. Haifa Maccabi; Jaffa Maccabi v. Natanya Maccabi.

LEAGUE "A"

Beersheba Hapoel v. Mahane Yehuda Hapoel; Ramle Hapoel v. Kfar Saba Hapoel; Rehovot Hapoel v. Sha'arayim Maccabi; Hadera Hapoel v. Ramat Gan Hapoel; Kiryat Haim Hapoel v. Tiberias Hapoel; Jerusalem Betar v. Herzliya Hapoel; Tel Aviv Hakoah v. Hadera Maccabi.

Stowaway Has Rude Awakening

By MEIR BEN DOV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — A pair of old shoes and two sleeping pills led to the arrest of three stowaways here on Thursday.

Eilat police on Wednesday received a report that a Beersheba resident planned to stow away aboard the Teiman, which was about to sail for South Africa. However, a thorough search of the ship during the afternoon proved fruitless and the ship sailed at six o'clock yesterday morning.

While still in the harbour area, a crew member found a pair of old shoes in an unused passageway. A search turned up two stowaways hiding in the cargo hold. The ship turned around and returned to Eilat.

At 6.45 a.m., as police were leading off the two stowaways, an unknown passenger appeared on deck rubbing sleepy eyes.

This was a third stowaway, who had planned his trip independently of the others. Picking himself a hiding place, he took two sleeping tablets, hoping to doze away the four-day journey to Djibouti. He woke up to the noise of a ship coming into port, and assumed that he had already arrived.

As he came up on deck, smiling, he walked straight into the arms of the police. Two of the stowaways are 22 years old, while the third is 23. They are residents of Beersheba, Ramle and Tel Aviv.

Tribesmen Defy Gov't in Pondoland

DURBAN (Reuter). — Declaration of a virtual state of emergency in troubled eastern Pondoland, where tribesmen are defying Government rule through its system of tribal authorities, has clamped a curtain of secrecy over the area.

HASSOUNA CONFERS WITH DIEFENBAKER

OTTAWA (Reuter). — Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Secretary-General of the Arab League, paid a 35-minute visit to Premier John Diefenbaker here on Tuesday.

Officials said the private meeting was simply a courtesy call and the discussions were general.

Dishonest Cab Driver Punished

TEL AVIV. — A taxi driver who took IL1,100 that had been left in his cab three years ago and was only found out two years later was on Thursday fined IL1,200, ordered to pay IL500 to the person who had lost the money and sentenced to a three months suspended jail term.

Mr. Mordecai Herman, an office clerk, complained to the police in September 1947 that he had forgotten an attache case containing IL1,000 in cash inside a cab belonging to Arye Eckhaus, aged 29, of Hahar Hadassah, Tel Aviv. Eckhaus denied any knowledge of the case, and for lack of evidence Mr. Herman had to let the matter rest.

Two years later, however, he received a mysterious telephone call asking him to call at a certain cafe for information on his loss. The call came from a cousin of Eckhaus who claimed that his relative had taken the money and that he even kept the attache case itself as a souvenir.

Case Turns Up

A subsequent search of Eckhaus' home and his father's shop in Givatayim turned up the now-empty case.

In passing sentence, Magistrate Karagold declared that the position of taxi driver is a public trust, and that someone who feels that he cannot resist temptation should seek other employment.

He told Mr. Herman that the IL900 awarded him did not, of course, replace the money he had lost but was compensation for "interest lost and suffering." In view of the verdict in the case, he would have little difficulty in recovering his lost money in a civil action, the judge said.

Woman Killed Riding Bicycle

PETAH TIKVA. — A 28-year-old woman, Goli Cohen, of the Amishav ma'abara, was fatally injured on Wednesday night when the bicycle she was riding was struck by a tender at the Kfar Syrkin crossroads on the Petah Tikva-Lydda road. She was taken to Bellinson hospital, where she died a short time later.

Miss Cohen was turning into the highway from a side road when she was struck by the tender, driven by Yehoshua Wasserman, of Kibbutz Netzer Sereni. Wasserman was arraigned before a Magistrate in Petah Tikva and released on IL1,500 bond.

Anti-Rabies Shots For Two Kibbutzim

BEERSHEBA. — Sixty children and the entire adult population of two kibbutzim in the Western Negev — Nirim and Nir Oz — are to undergo immediate medical examinations for rabies.

This was decided yesterday at an emergency meeting held in the District Health Office here with local physicians and doctors from the Health Ministry's head office in Jerusalem.

The rabid dog that recently bit several children in Kibbutz Nir Oz has been destroyed. The 60 children to be examined all came into contact with the dog.

The Kupat Holim hospital here yesterday gave anti-rabies shots to two persons from moshav Nir Moshe — a man and a girl — who were bitten by a rabid dog.

Eilat Hospital Head Threatens Resignation

EILAT. — The Director of the Eilat Government Hospital, Dr. Reginald Morris, indicated yesterday that he might be willing to reconsider his resignation if his demands for additional medical staff and changes in the administrative staff are met.

Dr. Morris submitted his resignation a month ago following the dismissal by the Ministry of Health of most of the Hospital's administrative staff.

Dr. Morris yesterday began 10 days' leave during which he will be replaced by a doctor temporarily provided by the Ministry of Health.

Sapir Sees Members Of Uruguay Cabinet

BUENOS AIRES (AFP). — The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, yesterday met the Uruguayan Minister of Industry and Labour and is due to meet the Uruguayan Foreign Minister today.

Mr. Sapir told reporters that he hopes to lay the groundwork for increased trade between Israel and Uruguay while in Montevideo.

London Curb Frantic Over Ford Reports

LONDON (AP). — British Ford shares tumbled by $22.4m. in the London market yesterday after reports of Washington intervention in the plan for the parent firm in Detroit to take over the British subsidiary.

Denials from Detroit of such intervention restored some confidence and more than half the loss was recovered in late morning trading.

The conflicting reports shot the Ford issues into hectic controversy on the exchange, however, and had an unsettling effect on the market as a whole.

Unconscious Woman Found on Negev Road

BEERSHEBA. — A bus driver found the body of an unconscious woman lying on the Dimona road yesterday morning. He rushed her to Kupat Holim Hospital.

The woman, identified as Mrs. Simha Vatkovits, 45, of Beersheba, has recovered consciousness but seems unable to speak coherently. She suffered severe head injuries which police presume were the result of her falling from a moving vehicle.

Fined for Failing To Aid Traffic Victim

TEL AVIV. — A fine of IL250 was on Wednesday imposed on Mr. Hillel Dan, former head of Solel Boneh, for having refused to take an injured woman to hospital in his car.

The incident occurred on February 27, in Nordau Boulevard. The woman had been injured in a road accident several minutes before Mr. Dan drove past.

Mr. Dan explained his refusal by stating his car windows were closed and that he did not understand what exactly had happened or what was expected of him. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

European Radio Union To Join in Bible Quiz

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The European Broadcasting Union has approved the Israel-sponsored International Bible Quiz as an enterprise in which it will participate and lend organizational assistance.

This was reported Wednesday night by Hanoch Givton, Director of Kol Yisrael, on his return by Swissair from the annual meeting of the Union, which was held in Madrid. Some 30 countries are represented in the Union.

The arrangements made for television coverage of the Eichmann trial were explained by Mr. Givton to the Union's administrative council. Also present at these discussions was a representative of the Capital Cities network of New York, which has been granted sole film and television rights at the trial by the Government.

55 Injured as Athens Strikers, Police Clash

ATHENS (AP). — Police clashed on Thursday with 7,000 striking masons demonstrating in downtown Athens. At least 35 policemen and 20 strikers were injured.

Police used tear gas bombs for the first time in Athens to break up demonstrations by the stone-throwing strikers, who fought from behind the barricades of cars they burned and overturned.

The workers were demanding increased wages. Police said the trouble resulted from Communist agitation, and that 50 strikers were arrested.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ON VISIT TO BURMA

RANGOON (AP). — The Pakistani President, Field Marshal Ayub Khan, arrived here by plane on Thursday on a five-day state visit. He is on a tour of Asian countries.

GRENADE WOUNDS 25 IN ALGERIAN CINEMA

MOSTAGANEM, Algeria (AP). — A grenade exploded early yesterday morning just inside the doors of a cinema here, wounding at least 25 persons, some of them seriously.

The victims included several children, who had been attending the late show with their parents. All but two of the victims were Europeans.

Further Outbreaks Feared in Arabeh

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — Police have moved in in force to prevent further outbreaks between the neighbouring Western Galilee villages of Arabeh and Dir Hanna, following Wednesday's acquittal of Shaker el-Khatib, 28, of Dir Hanna, of the murder of a 14-year-old shepherd boy from Arabeh in July.

The boy, Mahmoud Da'ood Asali, was found with six bullets in his body, and his arms bound. The medical examination showed that he was beaten to death, then shot to make it look like a case of murder by Armed Infiltrators.

Fighting, and even random shooting, has frequently broken out between the families of suspect and victim, the Khatibs and Asalis, and a police post was set up at Arabeh in August to keep the peace. Yesterday, police hired a stable there to quarter some horses for mounted patrols, and headquarters officers visited the place to see what measures could be taken to prevent another outbreak.

The chief suspect owes his acquittal to a change of evidence of the chief witness, a 14-year-old boy who was together with the victim at the time of the murder. When the police questioned him, he implicated the suspect.

In court, however, he retracted his statement. "In court one has to speak the truth; to the police — ma'leish," he said.

He was declared a hostile witness, but Khatib was cleared.

I.P.O. Plays Last U.S. Concert

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The I.P.O. concluded its North American tour Wednesday night with a concert in Hunter College Auditorium marking the 40th anniversary of the Histadrut.

The orchestra, which leaves for Japan tomorrow, gave 34 concerts in over a score of cities. The most favourable receptions accorded the orchestra were in Chicago, Philadelphia and Mexico City. New York critics gave the orchestra's opening concerts mixed reviews.

Earlier in the day the Histadrut anniversary was marked by a ceremony in which Times Square was renamed, temporarily, Histadrut Square. The street signs will be up for three days.

'Ben Hur' Premiere in Tel Aviv on Jan. 21

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The premiere of the film "Ben Hur" will be held at the Esther Cinema in Tel Aviv on January 21 in the presence of the Israel actress, Haya Harari, who stars in the film. This was stated yesterday by Mr. Seymour Mayer, Vice-President of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, prior to his departure by B.E.A. for the U.S. after a short visit in connection with preparations for the premiere. (Film)

"Exodus" Reviewed—Pg. 4.

TWO AUSTRALIAN TOURIST GROUPS

TEL AVIV. — The first organised tourist groups to come to this country from Australia will arrive here by Air France chartered plane this month.

A group of 80 persons from New South Wales is expected here on December 7, for five weeks. A second group of 80, from Victoria, is expected in mid-December and will return together with the first group. Both will attend the Zionist Congress.

High Court Notes Injustice in Restitution Law

The High Court on Tuesday called the attention of the legislature to the fact that an Israel resident who suffered disabilities at the hands of the Nazis could not collect medical expenses incurred prior to 1959, because the 1957 Law for Those Disabled by Nazi Persecution is not retroactive. The same person, residing abroad, would be entitled to compensation from the German Government, it was noted.

Mrs. Juliana Friedlander, of Migdal Ashkelon, had applied to the High Court for an order nisi in connection with a medical bill for IL797 dating to 1956. The Ministry of Finance's Office for Personal Restitution from Abroad had refused to pay it.

The applicant's lawyer stated that because of a concession made by the Israel Government during negotiations on the Reparations Agreement, his client — and others like her — are being deprived of compensation for which they would be eligible if they lived outside Israel. (Under the Reparations Agreement, the Israel Government undertook to compensate Nazi victims now living in Israel.) (Film)

Ex-Fascist Renounces Goncourt Prize

PARIS. — Vintila Horia, 47-year-old Rumanian-born writer whose novel "Dieu Est Né en Exil" (God Was Born in Exile) was awarded this year's Goncourt Prize, yesterday renounced the award in the wake of allegations that he had been a member of the Fascist Iron Guard in Rumania before and during World War II.

Horia, also known as Caftagioglu, was reportedly tried in absentia and sentenced to life imprisonment by a Bucharest court in 1946 for collaborating with the Nazis.

Horia reportedly denied having been a member of the Iron Guard but not that he had written anti-Semitic articles. He is quoted as commenting: "Nobody is a saint on this earth. Even the Saints of the Church committed errors in their youth."

Nazi Court Records Found in Berlin Ruins

BERLIN (Reuter). — A list of 120 judges and prosecutors of the Nazi "People's Court" which passed hundreds of death sentences against resistance fighters was among documents found recently in a charred safe on a bombed site in West Berlin.

The list was signed by the head of the People's Court, Roland Freisler, who was killed during an air raid on Berlin early in 1945.

City officials said the list would be made available to the West German Office for the Prosecution of Nazi Crimes at Stuttgart.

Neo-Nazi Leader Barred from U.K.

LONDON (INA). — German neo-Nazi leader Hans Rudel will not be allowed to visit this country.

The ban on the proposed visit was announced in the House of Commons on Wednesday night by the Home Secretary, Mr. R.A. Butler, in reply to a question by Mr. Barnett Janner (Labour).

Rudel was one of several European fascist leaders scheduled to address a meeting of a neo-fascist group, "The Friends of Europe," at which Sir Oswald Mosley will preside. Pudel had been a prominent Nazi and a lieutenant-colonel in the German Air Force during the Hitler regime.

INDUSTRY, FINANCE and COMMERCE

Interest in Gold Trading Slack

POST Economic Reporter

Only scattered enquiries have been received so far in the banks concerning the new possibilities opened this week for trading in gold. Banking circles, however, expect holders of Pumas accounts to show considerable interest in investing their foreign currency savings in gold certificates.

Israel residents may purchase foreign currency from Pumas accounts for local pounds, and so import gold if they wish. The gold must be deposited in a commercial bank, which will issue a gold certificate. Holders of gold certificates may sell the gold to Israel residents against local currency, or export it against convertible foreign currency.

Gramophones Sold To Yugoslavia

TEL AVIV. — Collaron Electronics Ltd. sold $100,000 worth of gramophones as a direct result of their exhibit at the recent Zagreb International Trade Fair, the Israel Company for Fairs and Exhibitions announced yesterday.

The transaction, negotiations for which began with the closing down of the fair, represents Israel's first export of gramophones to Yugoslavia.

Taxes Eased On Some Used Cars

POST Economic Reporter

Taxes will be eased on passenger cars offered for sale locally by persons entering customs immunity schemata, U.N. personnel and immigrants).

Instead of paying the full customs rate on vehicles up to three years old, the rate will be reduced by 33 per cent after one year, 33 per cent after two years, and 33 per cent after three years. For older vehicles existing rates will continue to be valid.

These rates only apply to vehicles imported since October 1. For vehicles imported between that date and December 8, 1959, the rates will be IL4.60 per kg. for one year olds; IL4.25 per kg. for two-year olds; and for a vehicle three years old IL3.25. New reduced scales are also listed for commercial vans, according to the age of the vehicle. Details of the changes are given in Reshumot of December 1.

Meanwhile, it is learned that the Ministry of Transport is imposing a tax of IL35 on all vehicles manufactured in Israel, to defray the costs of quality control carried out by the Technion.

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	30/11	1/12
LINKED		
3½% Tavei \$	309	309
3½% Zmudei \$	841	841
4½% Def. Loan	981	971
6% Hous. Loan H	971	971
4½% " " H	961	961
6½% P.E.C. 57/64	102	1021
5% Nat'l Oil Co.	931	931
6% K. Hay. III	961	961
6% Fert. & Chem.	961	961
Local Authorities	1011	1011
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	106	1061
4½% Hou. Loan "A"	1021	1021
6½% P.E.C. 57/64	119	119
6% K. Hay. III	1011	1011
Local Authorities	105	105
Free Market quotations	30/11	1/12
Housing Savings 3%	1001	1001
Housing Savings 5%	971	971
Banit	1001	1001
Shikun (IL50)	831	831
PIA	—	1341
3½%/100% \$ C.O.L. LINK.		
6% Ind. Dev. Bank	931	931
5% Pal. Elect.	941	941
6% Bank Leumi Ln	961	961
ORD. & PREF. SHRS.		
Pal. Elect. Stock	530	530
4½% Pal. Elect. 2nd Pref. Stock	400	380
Bank Leumi "A" Ord. Stock	357	351
Gen Mort. Bank (new bearer)	338	353
Bank Leumi Inv	345	337
Rassco Prof.	2291	2281
Hous. Mort. Bank	1471	1471
Hilton Invest.	384	375
Africa Pal. Inv.	350	350
I. L. D. C. (new bearer)	337	330
Ata Textiles	2201	191
Def. Sh. (Reg.)	190	184
Meller Text.	131	131
Phoenicia	1241	1231
Asris & Bel. Rec.	301	301
Pal. Potash	2861	2861
Dead Sea Foun.	200	199
Tera	1971	1931
Pal. Cold Stor.	262	258
Paper Mills	2071	205
Alliance	21.45	21.05
Delek	3071	310
Delek 11/12	3111	310
Jordan Explor.	114	114
CURR.		
Lapidoth	5.27	5.18
Pezeta	3611	3571

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Index Bonds Firm
Ord. Shares Very weak

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FATHER
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On the occasion of the 8'TH
a service will be held at the grave of
HAYA (IDA) LURIE
at Har Hamenuhot Cemetery, Jerusalem,
at noon on Tuesday, December 6, 1960.
A bus will leave Hechal Shlomo at 12 o'clock.

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DETERRENT OR DEFENCE (VIII)

BY B. H. LIDDELL HART

The Eight Pillars of Peace

THE Romans coined the maxim: "If you wish for peace, prepare for war." But the many wars they fought, and the endless series since their day, show that there was a fallacy in the argument — or that it was too simply put, without sufficient thought. As Calvin Coolidge caustically remarked, after World War I: "No nation ever had any army large enough to guarantee it against attack in time of peace or ensure it victory in time of war."

Any plan for peace is apt to be not only futile but dangerous. Like most planning, unless of a mainly material kind, it breaks down through disregard of human nature. Worse still, the higher the hopes that are built on such a plan, the more likely that their collapse may precipitate war.

There is no panacea for peace that can be written out in a formula like a doctor's prescription. But one can set down a series of practical points — elementary principles drawn from the sum of human experience in all times. Study war, and learn from its history. Keep strong, if possible. In any case, keep cool. Have unlimited patience. Never corner an opponent, and always assist him to save his face. Put yourself in his shoes — so as to see things through his eyes. Avoid self-righteousness like the devil — nothing is so self-blinding. Cure yourself of two commonly fatal delusions — the idea of victory and the idea that war cannot be limited.

These points were all made, explicitly, in the earliest known book on the problems of war and peace—Sun Tzu's, written in about 500 B.C.E. The many wars, mostly futile, that have occurred since then show how little the nations have learned from history. But the lesson has been more deeply engraved. And now, since the development of the H-bomb, the only hope of survival, for either side, rests on careful maintenance of these eight pillars of policy.

Study War

It may appear strange that the first point of advice for preserving peace should be to study war. But there is no better cure for an inclination to, and belief in, forcible solutions — providing that such study goes far enough.

But there is more beyond this to be learned from extending the study of war and from the evidence of history. It becomes clear that the surest way to prevent war is to avoid taking steps that have precipitated it in the past. Although this may be called a negative course, it is a form of negative that leads to positive benefit. For it keeps clear of courses that cause fatal accidents, while keeping the road open for the normal traffic between nations which promotes peaceful relations.

To limit the danger of war, unlimited patience is needed. That is not easy for the statesmen of the Western democracies, especially those who are by temperament eager for quick solutions. Even where the statesmen realize the necessity, they are under pressure from an emotional electorate. At the same time patience is extraordinarily strained in dealing with Eastern statesmen who are under no such pressure and are accustomed to spinning out time. Yet, as Sir Anthony Eden wisely remarked some six years ago (although he later appeared to forget the advice): "To jaw-jaw is always better than to war-war." The rising generation of statesmen should be trained to develop endless endurance in jaw-jaw. For the alternative, a show-down, can be suicidal all too easily in the H-bomb age.

Or, the other hand, the talk of a settlement is symptomatic of an outlook and attitude that put expectations too high, even dangerously high. For nothing is so apt to create, or aggravate, a dangerous situation than the shock of sudden disillusionment. The people who most ardently expect and desire a peaceful settlement are disappointed.

Peace-planning too seems often to breed a sense of self-righteousness that provokes war, or precipitates it, instead of preventing it.

Nor does history make one hopeful about the possibility of arriving at a settlement about disarmament. There have been repeated attempts to make progress towards peace along this path, but no successes. While the pursuit of security in armament races has always proved fatal to peace, disarmament projects have never fulfilled their better inherent promise.

The proposal for a general scaling down of armaments seems the easiest solution, and has the most obvious appeal — not least on economic grounds. But numerical scales form, in practice, the most difficult approach to the problem. When numbers come into calculation, it is hard to reach a general agreement about the scale that different countries deem requisite for their security. Each country is naturally inclined to exaggerate its own special circumstances, and over-estimate its own minimum needs — while failing to see the justification for what others claim. Thus a discussion of the relative size of national forces leads to interminable wrangling and to no definite conclusion.

Disarmament

Any such quantitative approach to the problem seems even more impracticable now. Soviet Russia has such a large existing superiority in numbers, of men and machines, that any all-round reduction of a proportionate kind would do nothing to improve the security of the Western countries who are much weaker in armed numbers. It would entail the fixation of their present condition of inferiority. The effect could be dangerous psychologically as well as materially. A feeling of insecurity makes for war, whereas a feeling of security makes for peace.

A qualitative kind of disarmament, as proposed at Geneva in 1932, was a more promising approach. Firstly, because the abolition of particular weapons had a better chance of being agreed than any numerical scale. Secondly, because the general abolition of certain weapons at that time would have nullified the prospects of successful aggression. If tanks and bomber-aircraft had been universally abolished in 1932 as was then proposed — and nearly agreed — and a system of international inspection established as a check on the revival, there could have been no successful Blitzkrieg in 1939-40. For Hitler owed his initial victories mainly to those particular defence-breaking weapons. Numbers of troops counted for little in comparision. Indeed, his opponents had superiority in that respect.

If the decisive weapons had once been banned, it would have been very difficult for Hitler to have developed them in secret to an adequate pitch to be effective—even without the check of an international inspectorate. Tanks and bombers largely depend for their effectiveness on their crews having operational practice in exercises and such practice could hardly have been hidden.

But the value of any such agreement now on qualitative disarmament might be nullified because of the much greater chances of carrying out the necessary practice somewhere in the depths of Asiatic Russia, and still more because of the development of nuclear weapons and missile means of delivery. Evasion of any agreed system of inspection would be far easier than in Europe. There would also be much less chance of any fresh developments of a sinister kind being spotted and reported — unless complete freedom of travel was mutually agreed and established, so that alert and inquisitive visitors, such as newspaper correspondents, could fly over any area they wished in private planes or helicopters, land anywhere, and enter anywhere. That might be a better safeguard than any formal scheme of inspection that could be devised in a disarmament plan.

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B.H. Liddell Hart

(Previous articles in this series appeared on Nov. 15, 18, 21, 23, 25, 28 and 30.)

ELI

By Meir

"Eli says the only way to counter the Post Office's egalitarian discrimination is to exchange one's taxable car radio for a non-taxable portable."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

MORE TAXATION

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) lashes out against the increased radio and travelling tax, explaining that both are designed to hit the worker while leaving the well-to-do unscathed and adding that this is no way of increasing the State's revenue. The correct way is to impose levies on the well-to-do, a property tax on those who have amassed fortunes and who maintain a standard of living involving waste and luxury. Such taxes are just and do not harm the economy. Ha-tsofe (National Religious) points out that the fact that the Treasury has once again found it necessary to increase taxes points to serious faults in the administration of the State's financial matters.

Hamodia (World Aguda) is alive to the difficulties confronting the efforts of the budget planners, but that is no reason why they should choose the line of least resistance, to the discomfort and chagrin of the weary tax payer.

Haboker (General Zionist) says that censorship is necessary in Israel, though a thorough overhaul is needed, but that it must only be applied in matters affecting national security and not be exploited for other purposes. After quoting the "New York Times" comments on the subject, which the paper says should concern all Israelis, it goes on to express the hope that the problem will be fully discussed in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

Lamerhav (Abdut Ha'avoda) writes that no responsible person, whether in the Opposition or Coalition, will deny the need for censorship in matters that clearly affect national security... But sometimes the concept of security is stretched beyond all reasonable limits and the censorship overreaches itself. The situation has reached a point where only a responsible parliamentary investigation in the proper committee can return it to its delimited task and end the public controversy surrounding it.

She'arim (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) writes that Amer's visit to Moscow probably indicates a new arms deal, which is liable, at one and the same time, to raise tension in the area and bring back the extremely dangerous situation that existed after the Czech-Egyptian arms agreement in 1955.

Davar (Histadrut) avers that the Chief Rabbinate elections are of interest to all Israelis, religious as well as secular, and that so long as the Rabbinate continues to enjoy State status, all citizens have the right to participate in choosing it. Moreover, the Chief Rabbinate is certainly not a branch of the National Religious Party, which has nothing to to say in this matter.

Preminger's 'Exodus' Beats Book

Magnificent Four-Hour Film Is More Accurate Story

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK —

DURING a visit to Los Angeles in the summer of 1958 the West Coast representative of Zim handed me a thick manuscript of some six or seven hundred typed pages. "This is going to be the biggest thing that ever happened to Israel," he announced.

I glanced at the title page: "Exodus. By Leon Uris." I had vaguely heard of Uris as a war writer. I skimmed through a few chapters, fascinated by fast-moving depiction of familiar events just as one is fascinated by home movies of the children's early years and can watch them over and over again. But the writing was just as amateurish as the home movies; the characters as wooden as mama staring into the camera.

"I doubt that this will find a publisher," I said.

My Israel friend laughed. "It will be out next month and it will be a big best-seller. Why? Because Uris is the first to tell the epic story of Israel's rebirth in novel form. It will make more friends for Israel, raise more money, and promote more tourists than a thousand U.J.A. campaigns."

His crystal ball was not clouded. Leon Uris' "Exodus" did all that and more.

Trumbo's Fine Script

Now Otto Preminger has produced a movie based on Uris' "Exodus" with a script by Dalton Trumbo, who is probably the best screen-writer around Hollywood today. Trumbo's screen play is as taut and professional as Uris' book is loose and amateurish.

Preminger's "Exodus" is a great movie — a movie for the ages. It will open at the Warner Theater in New York City on December 15 and in Chicago and other large cities soon afterwards. It will run for at least two years, probably longer at the Warner. Its advance sale is larger than any movie in history. At the present writing the first available Saturday night is in March, the first available weekday (bloc seats for charity benefits are sold only for weekday performances) is in May. As soon as it opens and the critical acclaim has been published, it will probably be sold out until Christmas (1961, that is).

I was privileged to see "Exodus" at a preview for U.N. delegates on November 29th, the thirteenth anniversary of the partition resolution. The movie runs for three hours and fifty minutes including a fifteen minute intermission. It is difficult to sit in one seat for almost four hours, but so far as I could tell, the delegates were as enthralled as I was and none of them walked out. Many of the new delegates saw for the first time the complex drama of the actual origin of the Arab refugee problem. The Arabs will probably cry foul as it may very well affect the current Arab refugee debate more than any of the speeches. A picture is worth a thousand words, they say, particularly if it is in 70 mm. wide-screen technicolor with Paul Newman.

The Arabs and their anti-Israel Jewish friends in the Council for Judaism will say that "Exodus" is fiction, that it didn't really happen that way. Of course it is fictionalized, but it is not fiction. The strength of the movie is that — much more so than the book — it tries to re-enact historic fact and it is filmed authentically on the scene where it happened. And the photography is so good that one can almost smell the cocoa-brown soil of the hills above Nazareth, the stony street of the stairs in Haifa and the fetid odours of the Acre market and prison. Any Palmahnik viewing the film will say: "This is the way it was — almost."

Almost, because no one, not even a master like Preminger, can put on film all of the horror of war, the teenagers who gave their lives by the thousands so that a state might be born, the dirt and overcrowding of the Cyprus camps. But Preminger has done infinitely better than what is normally expected of a Hollywood producer. The Palmahnik who helped make history will not be disappointed in the movie version.

Yes, everything is in the film — the ideological conflict between Haganah and Irgun, the inner turmoil of the Arab patriot who was brought up in friendship with his Jewish neighbours, the senility of some and the callousness of other British officers in an impossible position, the stratagems by which the Haganah defenders made the Arab invaders think that they were facing thousands instead of a few ill-armed squads, and overall and underneath every scene there is the people's sublime love for the land.

More Believeable

Preminger is much more faithful to historic fact than Uris. The epic of Israel's rebirth provides enough melodrama for several four-hour movies. Embroidery of the facts detracts from the real drama and Trumbo wisely deleted from the screen play many of the book's false touches. The humanity of the British Governor of Cyprus is all the more believable because he is not, as in the book, a half-Jew remembering his Jewish mother's dying blessing; the anti-Semitic British Commanding General in Palestine is not killed by the Irgun in the bed of his Arab mistress and Jewish children on an Aliya Beth boat are not asked by the Haganah to go on a hunger strike — a demonstration which the *Mossad* boys would never ask of children.

On the other hand, Trumbo has added many small touches which show the people — men, women, old, young — united against the oppressor. (It may be recalled here that Trumbo is a left-winger who has been blacklisted for years; "Exodus" will give him his first screen credit under his own name in over a decade.) You see the Cypriots lining up to give food to the Jewish immigrants; you see the faces of the survivors of Auschwitz on an Aliya Beth boat — their spokesman provides a heart-warming role for Gregory Ratoff; you see a twelve-year old Haganah messenger risking his life to get by a British patrol; you see a burly, unshaven Aera prisoner being called to the gate to meet his snip of a "wife," a fleeting expression on her young face reveals that she has never seen him before, but she quickly overcomes her shyness and embarrassment and warmly kisses him, passing a capsule to him mouth to mouth. They don't receive any screen credits, but these nameless people of Cyprus and Palestine, every one of whom is exquisitely cast, are almost as important to the story as the leading characters — Paul Newman, Eva-Marie Saint, Lee J. Cobb et al.

One historic fact has been omitted by Preminger and Trumbo — the British terrorism. This is forgivable. It is thirteen years later and the terrorists were always a tiny minority in the British forces. The British officer, who in the book throws an Irgun prisoner to a mutilated death by an Arab mob, is transformed to a bumbling, ineffectual social anti-Semite played by Peter Lawford. Trumbo has written one excruciatingly funny scene for him. He meets up with Newman, the Haganah boy, during one of Newman's masquerades as a British officer. Lawford passes some anti-Semitic remarks and insists that he can always recognize a Jew at five paces.

"How interesting," says Newman. "Would you please look into my eye. I think I have a cinder." And the wide screen is filled with an enormous clear blue orb and Lawford intently peering into it. "Can't see a thing, old man," he says.

Newman, incidentally, is not one of my favourite actors. In my opinion, he has two speech defects — a faint lisp, and like Marlon Brando and other "method" actors, he mumbles. But he does a creditable job in a difficult role, the fearless, unreal Ari Ben Canaan. With the help of Trumbo's script, Newman succeeds in humanising him.

Eva-Marie Saint is perfectly cast as the American nurse. She and Newman succeed in inducing some interest in the insipid inter-faith love story. But the best that can be said for their love affair is that it doesn't interfere with the story one bit.

Probably the best performance is put in by Sal Mineo, a teen-age idol whom Preminger surprisingly chose for the Irgun dynamiter. Preminger's choice paid off, and I'm certain that Mineo will receive an Oscar for the best supporting actor of the year. In fact, I predict that "Exodus" will win a number of Oscars, but I wonder whether Hollywood will buck the American Legion by giving Trumbo an Oscar under his real name. A few years ago he embarrassed the industry by winning an Oscar under a pseudonym.

Minor Bloopers

A few minor criticisms which I should mention before someone else does. There are some marvellous shots of British cops chasing Mineo through the Abyssinian Church in Jerusalem while the Coptic priests imperturbably continue their service. But how is the American movie-goer supposed to know who these black priests are or even that they are Christian and not Jewish or Moslem? A programme note might remedy this.

There are two items that might annoy Israelis. Ben Canaan is pronounced in the American fashion to rhyme with rainin'. Then there is a geographical inconsistency. Uris placed Gan Dafne, the youth village, in Upper Galilee and the Arab invaders try to overrun it on their way to Safad. Preminger built Gan Dafne in the Emek opposite Kafr Kanna. There are many beautiful shots of the Emek, and Jezreel is mentioned in the dialogue. It is therefore incongruous later in the film for the defenders of Gan Dafne to say that it must be held to protect Safad.

Preminger can be forgiven these minor errors. He has made a magnificent movie.

Grivas Enters Greek Politics

By LESLIE FINER

ATHENS (GENS).— A STRANGE set of posters appeared on the walls and hoardings of Athens, announcing a rally in the city's main park to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Greek Liberal Party. Each poster was dominated by a picture of the founder of the once-powerful party, the late Eleftherios Venizelos; but the text thundered the message that the meeting would be addressed by General Grivas-Digenis and his collaborators.

Grivas has just made the official registration of his new party which, he says, is determined to cleanse the Augean stables of Greek political life. The party is called the National Movement of Regeneration, and its official symbol (popular appeal being judged more important than originality) is a hand carrying a flaming torch.

Timing Significant

At the moment the NMR is a party without a single representative in Parliament. But backroom talks before its formation have ensured that a small number of Deputies will officially declare their adhesion. Most of these will come from the ranks of the Liberal Party rump led by the son of the founder, Mr. Sophocles Venizelos — all that is left of the once-great party, split by its crushing defeat in the 1958 elections.

The timing of the Grivas move is significant. Ever since his return to Greece after the Cyprus settlement last spring, the rebel leader has been a magnet for people on the fringe of Greek political life who hoped to exploit the prestige he won in Cyprus.

The first tentative feelers, based on Grivas' attempt to torpedo the Cyprus settlement and to accuse the Karamanlis Government of betraying the Cypriots, were decisively repulsed. Most Greeks were too relieved by the settlement to wish to reopen the issue; and most of them also had too vivid a memory of Grivas' abject electoral failures as an ultra-right candidate in the post-War period.

Grivas retired into his shell, except for occasional appearances in provincial centres (where his supporters claim he has most friends.) The fact that he has chosen this moment to re-emerge without any sign of a "call" from anybody, suggests that the General and his friends believe that the Karamanlis Government has been seriously weakened by the recent Merten affair.

There was nothing in the recent Grivas political rally to suggest that he is the man with a chance of causing the downfall of the Karamanlis Government. No more than 2,000 turned up, and Grivas, no orator at the best of times, failed to whip up any enthusiasm.

Pattern Unchanged

The Greek political pattern remains unchanged: on one side a basically right-wing Government with a uniquely long record of economic and diplomatic successes, still strong in Parliament and the country; on the other, the hard-core of the Communist-dominated Left. Between them is a great gap, sparsely inhabited by a variegated sprinkling of individual politicians and party rumps, to whose number Grivas' National Movement of Regeneration has been added.

To be defeated in a future election, the Karamanlis Government would have to be opposed by a well-organized and coherent centre party, capable of offering the country an efficient alternative government. A strong democratic centre party of this kind is desired as an insurance for the future — since no government is immortal — even by the Karamanlis Government itself.

The Grivas movement, however, shows no signs of providing the nucleus for such a development.

Readers' Letters

THE EICHMANN CASE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The following letter which I have just received from Mr. Ernest H. Schopler, who is the Associate Editor of "The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company" of Rochester, New York, will no doubt be of interest to your readers in connection with the Eichmann case. I had asked Mr. Schopler whether the jurisdiction of a court sitting in the United States (Federal or State Court) is affected or impaired by the fact that the accused was brought within the jurisdiction of that court illegally, for instance, by kidnapping. Mr. Schopler wrote me that the answer is in the negative and added:

"The leading case is Ker v. Illinois (1886) 119 U.S. 436, 30 L ed 421, 7 S Ct 225, in which it was held that an Illinois court's jurisdiction to try an accused on a charge of larceny was not impaired by the fact that the accused was kidnapped by a federal officer in Peru, where the accused was staying, and brought to the United States against the will of the accused.

"A more recent case is Frisbie v. Collins (1952) 342 U.S. 519, 96 L ed 541, 72 S Ct 509, rehearing denied 343 U.S. 937, 96 L ed 1344, 72 S Ct 788, in which it was held that the due process clause of the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution was not violated by the conviction of an accused in a Michigan court, although he was kidnapped and brought to Michigan illegally by Michigan police officers in Illinois, where the accused was living, and although such conduct of the Michigan officers was a flagrant violation of the Federal Kidnapping Act.

"A great number of additional cases to the same effect are collected and discussed in an annotation in 165 ALR 947 and the Blue Book Supplements thereto. See also 14 Am Jur 919, Criminal Law § 217."

— Yours etc.,
JULIUS KAHN
Ramot Hashavim, Nov. 28.

TWA CONTRACT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — We refer to your notice in *The Jerusalem Post* of November 13, 1960, wherein it is stated that TWA employees received an increase of pay from 25 to 50 per cent.

This notice is misleading.

a) TWA employees did not receive any increase in their salaries, but premiums for shift work have been added to the collective contract.

b) The existing collective contract with the Histadrut has been renewed as is customary every year.

Yours, etc.
TWA Workers Committee
Tel Aviv, November 17.

NOTICE

To Holders of Tavei Dollar 1951

Tavei Dollar with serial numbers ending in the figure 8 (eight) are due for redemption on December 15, 1960.

The Ministry of Finance, with the authorization of the Finance Committee of the Knesset, hereby makes the following offer to holders of Tavei Dollar:

In exchange for $100.— Tavei Dollar with serial numbers ending in the figure 8 and an additional $100.— Tavei Dollar with any serial numbers whatever, the holder will receive IL360.— nominal value, bonds of the Development Loan 1960 — either in Bearer or Registered form. The bonds will be linked, at the option of the purchaser, either 100% to the Dollar, and/or 100% to the cost-of-living index, and/or 50% to the Dollar and 50% to the cost-of-living index.

- All bonds bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum.
- Exemption from Income Tax: The interest on the bonds will be exempt from all tax on income other than tax at a rate of 25%, which is deductible at source.
- The above offer will be open up to and including December 15, 1960.
- Further information may be obtained at any bank.
- The conversion will be made by the banks without payment of any commission whatsoever.

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A Course for Agronomists

A course for Agronomists will be held in the Centre from January 8 to February 28, 1961. The curriculum, which is at postgraduate level, will include lectures on Basic Nuclear Physics, Radiation Detectors, Uses of Radioisotopes and Fallout Problems. The lectures and laboratory work require attendance four days per week from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Apply for further details to:

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Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov (left), with Aluf Zvi Tsur, who will succeed him on January 1.

CHANGING OF THE GUARD

ALUF Zvi Tsur, known to his associates as "Chera," has been appointed Chief of Staff. He will succeed Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov on January 1.

He will be the sixth man to hold the post in 13 years. "Changing of Chiefs of Staff has become a practice," Prime Minister Ben-Gurion remarked when he was asked in the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee to explain Rav-Aluf Laskov's resignation.

Indeed, we have become accustomed to having only young men at the helm of the Israel Defence Forces. The military tasks of Israel are so tremendous that a new approach to the problem is necessary from time to time in order to prevent that complacency which may come with routine. The changes in the armed forces which follow the nomination of a new Chief of Staff may not all be due to the personality of the new commander — the officers of the Regular Army have all been trained together to work as a team in the search for new answers to the ever-changing problems of Israel's security. But there is definitely a change in emphasis, and each officer inevitably expects to have men who follow his ideas particularly well as his immediate subordinates and colleagues.

The continuity in army leadership is evident from the contribution which each succeeding Chief of Staff has made to The Israel Defence Forces. Rav-Aluf Dori, on the verge of the War of Independence gave the emerging and rapidly expanding army its shape and impetus. Rav-Aluf Yadin, a man of great popularity, proved that an Israeli must live with the idea that military problems are part of his life. Rav-Aluf Makleff organized the reserves, thus giving substance to Yadin's ideas. Rav-Aluf Dayan's conception of the soldier was that of a civilian on special duty trained to perform the apparently impossible by dint of courage and determination. Unlike the proverbial general who is always fighting the last war over again, it was his specialty to look ahead to the next challenge and thereby prepare the way for the Sinai victory. Rav-Aluf Laskov, "the best soldier in Israel," stressed efficiency and discipline. He leaves a better-equipped and smoother-running military machine than he inherited. It should be noted here, of course, that Aluf Tsur took part in formulating the training schedule to which the Army adhered in the past three years, for he was Deputy Chief of Staff for several months in 1958.

Laskov's Role

Rav-Aluf Laskov may claim a great part in the shape of the Israel Defence Forces. Early in the War of Independence he was given the task of organizing the training of recruits. On the day independence was proclaimed he was writing a text-book for infantry training. Although he proved himself a brilliant soldier in the field — he led the troops in the liberation of Galilee — he was appointed to the Training Command, for he could be relied upon to introduce order and clarity. For a time he was even C.O. of the Air Force, when it was in danger of collapsing following the withdrawal of Mahal volunteers from abroad. On the eve of the Sinai Campaign, he organized the rapidly growing Armoured Corps, and led his tanks successfully through the dangerous Rafah Pass. Much of the Sinai Campaign depended on the successful drive of the tanks in that area.

His dominant characteristic is stability. His reputation as a disciplinarian stems from his unlimited sense of duty and his inexhaustible devotion to work. He is known, moreover, as a man who never lacked the courage to announce an unfavourable decision.

The incoming Chief of Staff is in many respects different from Rav-Aluf Laskov. He smiles often, a bright and kind smile which wins friends. When he was appointed to head a newly formed jeep unit in the Negev, his men had a tendency to discount his fighting qualities and thought him "a university student." Soon, however, they discovered that they had erred. "Chera" led them, smiling, through the worst barrage of Egyptian fire to take a well-entrenched position in the white hills overlooking the Aluf-El Hafir road.

Aluf Zvi Tsur, a graduate of the Geula Secondary School in Tel Aviv, is essentially an infantryman. He joined the Haganа when a boy, and was already a battalion commander in the Givati Brigade when Independence was proclaimed. He held the difficult post of Adjutant-General, but returned to the field and was O.C. Central Command during the Sinai Campaign. A good organizer and quick to grasp the essence of difficult situations, he resolves many apparently hopeless difficulties with ease and elegance, and on occasion even by appealing to people's sense of humour. Nevertheless, like all high-ranking officers in the Israel Defence Forces, he is a very hard worker who knows no limit to his working schedule. The Army of Israel will find in Aluf Tsur a very able and trusted leader, while the civilians may hear more of the military problems of this country than they have for some time.

Budget Speculations

As discussions on the Budget for 1961-2 continue week after week in the Ministerial Economic Committee, speculation in the press becomes increasingly rife as to what new taxes can be expected. One fact is already clear: the Treasury will have to seek additional income in order to meet its mounting budgetary obligations.

It seems clear that there will be two opposing tendencies during the next five years. On the one hand, expenditure on services will increase as the population rises. More children will need schooling, health services must expand, and an increasing investment has to be made in equipping the labour force to man the country's new and expanding factories.

The second long-term tendency is for a reduction in the obligations of the Government under the Development Budget. As investment increases from private sources both at home and abroad, the proportion of total expenditure on economic expansion borne by the Government should diminish. This development, however, is only beginning. Money from the numerous projects approved by the Investment Centre over the last 18 months will only flow gradually.

In the meanwhile, three heavy expenditure items remain a Government responsibility: the completion of the investment programme required for the agricultural settlements, estimated by Mr. Moshe Dayan at close to IL400m.; housing (the liquidation of outstanding *ma'abarot*, immigrant housing and slum clearance); the financing of export products which becomes an increasing burden as exports rise.

A hint of future levies was given by the increased fee announced this week for radio licences. The general opinion is that revenue must be raised by about IL500m. Over half of this will be secured through augmented income from existing taxes. The Commissioner of Inland Revenue has indicated that it would not be desirable to raise income-tax rates. He prefers to concentrate on securing maximal returns at existing rates from the steadily increasing earnings of the tax-paying community.

Rumours are concentrated, therefore, on the possibility of further indirect taxes. It is said that stamp taxes (on documents and securities) will go up, that a tax will be imposed on bus fares (the bus companies have already registered their protest), that there will be increased levies on car and driving licences, telephone calls, imported machinery, and that there may even be a steep rise in the new unified property tax.

It is also reported that Mr. Levi Eshkol has held meetings with every separate Cabinet Minister in order to emphasize the need to cut expenditure to a minimum in each Government department.

The Ministerial Economic Committee has formed a sub-committee to study all proposals for tax increases. But Treasury spokesmen studiously refuse to say what these proposals actually are.

Zionist Congress

WITH less than a month to go until the opening of the Zionist Congress, the Zionist parties agreed this week on the establishment of a "preparatory committee" to make all the arrangements of the agenda of the Congress and to attempt to reach preliminary agreement also on the composition of the new Jewish Agency Executive which is to be elected by the Congress. The committee is composed of 22 members appointed by the parties according to the "key" of the previous Zionist Congress: Mapai-Ihud Olami 3, the two General Zionist Confederations (General Zionist and Progressives) 6, Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi 3, Herut-Revisionists 3, Mapam 2, Ahdut Ha'avoda 2.

Two issues which will require the attention of the committee are already under very active discussion: Herut's wish to join the Jewish Agency and the opening address at the Congress of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion.

For many years the Revisionists were not even part of the established Zionist movement, having set up their own New Zionist Organization under the late Ze'ev Jabotinsky. They are not represented on the Jewish Agency Executive at present, but Dr. Goldmann is understood to favour their inclusion in the new Executive. His view is reported to have the support of the General Zionists, the Progressives and the Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi. This week the question was discussed by the three Labour Parties — Mapai, Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda. The Secretariats of the three Parties met later in a joint session and, while no final decision was taken, their overall attitude to Herut participation was negative.

Within Mapai the discussions on the forthcoming Congress had to deal with the particular attitude of Mr. Ben-Gurion, whose statement last week in the Knesset to the effect that the word "Zionist" was a misnomer if applied to the forthcoming Congress was strongly opposed in his own Party. The Party elected a committee of seven headed by Mr. Meir Argov (Chairman of the "Ihud Haolami" and of the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee) to deal with all matters relating to the Congress. The committee is now awaiting the return (due today) of Mr. Moshe Sharett, who will be again offered the posts of co-President of the World Zionist Organization and Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem. His reply will determine to a large extent the question as to who will be the other members of Mapai on the Executive. In New York, on Tuesday, however, he said he would decline.

Some weeks ago Prime Minister Ben-Gurion was invited to make one of the three opening speeches at the Congress (the other two are to be delivered by President Ben-Zvi and by Dr. Nahum Goldmann). Mr. Ben-Gurion will speak on "The Zionist Movement and the State of Israel" — a subject about which many Zionists want him to talk. Both the Jewish Agency Executive and the members of the Cabinet want to make certain, however, of one point: if he makes his speech as Prime Minister, he should express the views of the Cabinet and not his own; if he wishes to expound all his personal views about the Zionist movement, he is most welcome to do so — in his capacity as a delegate to the Congress. It is understood that this question will be on the agenda of the weekly Cabinet meeting on Sunday.

Teachers to Arbitration

ARBITRATION appeared to be the only way out of the protracted teachers dispute, but the discussions this week were still revolving around the question of what form such arbitration might take.

The Mapai politicos tried to tackle the problem on Monday at a special meeting of the party secretariat in Jerusalem, but so many different proposals were put forward that a committee had to be set up to sort them all out.

By week's end this party committee had not yet met, and as a result the Prime Minister is likely to bring the problem back to the Cabinet where he will propose an *ad hoc* arbitrator. The former Minister of Education, Mr. Zalman Aranne, had in fact made a similar proposal before he resigned last spring, and at that time his party had rejected the plan. Now, half a year later, with the deadlock no nearer solution, Mr. Aranne was again taking an active part in the discussions within the party and this more realistic approach, which calls for the recognition of the Secondary School Teachers Association as a bargaining agent, appeared to be gaining ground.

The Histadrut leaders are still fighting a rearguard action against the *ad hoc* arbitration idea. They were prepared to go only as far as the establishment of a broad arbitration commission that would also be charged with settling the teachers' problem. A majority of the six-man party committee, which in addition to Mr. Eshkol and Mr. Aranne includes the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Ami Assaf, the Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, his Trades Union Department Chief, Mr. Aharon Becker, and Mr. A. Govrin, M.K., are thought to be in favour of recognizing the high school teachers' independent organization.

The Teachers Council were to have met yesterday to elect a new Executive. Last week, the Association had forced the resignation of its more moderate leaders — all teachers of the humanities — and put its confidence in its more militant elements — those who teach mathematics and science.

Rabbinical Arithmetic

AT long last, over four months since it first met, and nearly a year since the Chief Rabbinate's term of office expired, the Elections Committee is to be reconvened. Mapai determined this week to bring delays to an end. By the votes of all its members and the Poalei Agudat Yisrael member, the Cabinet appointed a substitute for one of its four representatives who had resigned from the Committee over a month ago and so deprived it of a quorum.

Mr. Moshe Shapiro, the National Religious Party Minister, stalked out of the Cabinet. After inconclusive negotiations between him and Mapai's Levi Eshkol, he still found that the appointed representative, Mr. Rosenblum, was not to his liking, although Mr. Rosenblum is a member of Mr. Shapiro's N.R.P. party.

The N.R.P. Executive met, threatened sanctions against its dissident member as well as against another N.R.P. leader, the unrepentant Mr. Yitzhak Raphael, who is pro-elections and pro-Rabbi Goren. Neither Mr. Rosenblum nor Mr. Raphael was intimidated. The Elections Committee meets on Sunday with four Government delegates and the Chief Rabbinate delegate, who refused to resign with the other three Rabbinate members. The Committee will take up where it left off over a month ago on discussion of the composition of the 70-member Electoral College.

The Chief Rabbinate, now officially defunct, has called a protest meeting of rabbis for the day on which the Election Committee is to meet. A few hours after the Cabinet's appointment, Rabbi Nissim made public a "delayed action" resolution adopted by the Chief Rabbinate Council at its last meeting before its term expired. As expected, it called on all rabbis not to participate in the elections.

As was the case all along, Rabbi Nissim and the remaining members of the Council became allies of the N.R.P. Rabbi Nissim, whose re-election is opposed by the overwhelming majority of the Sephardi community, fears he will not be re-elected. The N.R.P. fears that Rabbi Goren will be elected Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi. Elements in the N.R.P. itself now wonder if the party's leaders committed a tactical error by joining forces with the Chief Rabbinate and thus alienating most Sephardim.

Intermittently, there have been rumours of possible "arrangements" whereby Rabbi Nissim would be won over at the expense of the N.R.P. and vice versa. Within the Chief Rabbinate Council there are divided interests, Sephardi and Ashkenazi. How many rabbis will come to the Chief Rabbinate-sponsored meeting Sunday remains to be seen.

Theoretically, the elections could be held up next by resignations or absence in the Electoral College. Under the rules, the absence of 15 of the 70 members would leave it without a quorum. Election arithmetic is now as follows: out of the required 28 "public representatives" (elected by localities) to the 70-member College, 16 were elected, a number of localities having failed to choose theirs. It is reckoned that seven of the 16 belong to the N.R.P., while two are General Zionist, and one Herut. With a possible — but not certain — 20 Electors ready to block the elections, the Elections Committee will obviously take great pains in choosing the other members of the College. The Committee — according to the schedule — has now to elect 42 rabbis to the College, and to make up the missing 12 "public representatives." It may take some time to complete this procedure.

Church Chiefs

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, who made a tour of the Holy Places in the Middle East before his historic meeting with the Pope in Rome, spent a very busy half-day in Israel. He arrived at noon on Sunday at Magdelbaum Gate and in very high spirits joked with the newsmen surrounding him, then rushed to pay a courtesy visit to the District Commissioner and to the Mayor, after which he went to Hechal Shlomo, which is the seat of the Chief Rabbinate. Dr. Fisher drank *"Lehaim"* with Rabbi Nissim, who was Chief Rabbi until his term expired, and discussed with him the question how leaders of different faiths could strengthen belief in God as a weapon to prevent the destruction of mankind. Preaching at Saint Paul's Church in Musrara, he took as his text the Book of the War of the Sons of Light Against the Sons of Darkness, which he had seen earlier among the Dead Sea Scrolls at the Hebrew University.

The Patriarch of Moscow, Head of the Russian Orthodox Church, will visit Israel around December 26, as a part of his Middle East tour. He will come with an entourage of 15 to 20 people and will stay here about a week. The Russian Orthodox Church has a Cathedral in Jerusalem and a number of churches elsewhere here.

It is believed that one of the aims of the visit is to obtain permission for himself and his entourage to enter Jordan and to visit the Holy Places there. The Jordanian authorities consider the Russian clergy part of Soviet officialdom, and, as they do not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, they do not permit the entry of Russian Orthodox visitors into their country.

For Patriarch Alexei of Moscow this will not be the first visit to this country. He came to Jerusalem in 1945, shortly after he was elected to his present office.

He entered the Old City in splendid procession and pomp and was enthroned in full regalia in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in a magnificent ceremony attended by prelates of the Orthodox Church, British officials, and even royalty. The country's then two Chief Rabbis, the late Rabbis Herzog and Uriel, were among those present at a reception for him in Jerusalem.

Parliamentary Report — *By Lea Ben Dor*

Loose Talk and Censorship

THERE are two kinds of session in the Knesset: one that deals with such unexciting subjects as a small amendment to the law for taking evidence from children. The Minister of Justice sets out the proposal painstakingly. Half-a-dozen devoted members add their observations. In due course the law will be amended, and perhaps there will be fewer loopholes and fewer unforeseen difficulties than there would have been otherwise. The reports of Ministers on their work are also considered unexciting, members' benches stay empty and the press box is left to one or two correspondents discussing their political views.

Then there is the kind of session there was this Wednesday, with a great deal of shouting and excitement on the subject of censorship and the possibility of supervised, as opposed to "black" slaughtering of animals with uncloven hooves. Everybody has a wonderful time although no work has been done, no progress of any kind achieved, and most speakers are aware that even if they have told the truth they certainly have not told the whole truth. The boundless indignation and the headlines in the press the next day depend very largely on this technique of a member throwing up a question to which he could easily find the answer, if he wanted to, even assuming he does not already know it. That is of course a dangerous generalization, and there are occasions when a real issue is raised and should be raised.

The censorship debate was in a way fantastic. Its purpose — or so it seemed to the listener — was to enable the three sponsors, one from Herut, one from the General Zionists, and a Communist, to quote in the Knesset under privilege as many items that had been censored in the press as possible. Dr. Sneh (Communist) in particular seemed to be enjoying himself immensely, and one was left wondering what kind of accusations against Israel would appear in "Kol Ha'am" if there were no security censorship at all.

Mr. Ben-Eliezer quoted a paragraph from a paper that Mr. Shimon Peres, the Deputy Minister of Defence, had given orders for forgeries in connection with the Lavon "Affair," together with Mr. Peres' denial. He was quoting this item, he said, because the censor had deleted "Western Europe" in the story and permitted only the word "abroad" to appear. This was ridiculous. Compared to the really curious deletions of which any working newspaperman could have told him, this was a poor example; not a very convincing item to choose for a man who was trying to prove that it is censorship that has political motives.

Sure enough, when Mr. Ben-Gurion rose to reply, he started off by telling Mr. Ben Eliezer that this quotation had been slanderous, and invited him to waive his immunity and stand trial. Mr. Ben Eliezer blanched visibly and went into a hurried consultation with members of his party. He need not have worried, for Mr. Ben-Gurion was wrong. Not only is a member unable to "waive his immunity," this being a matter for the Knesset to decide, but his immunity quite specifically cannot be waived in connection with anything said in the course of his official duties — that is the main purpose of the immunity law. It applies equally to anything said outside the Knesset, so that Mr. Ben Eliezer could repeat his remark with impunity elsewhere. The entire question of waiving immunity arises only where a member has committed some offence — there have been cases of traffic violations, for instance — not connected with his work and the Knesset thinks he should stand trial in the ordinary way. Otherwise a Knesset member has absolute immunity from arrest and trial. Some members think this law too generous, while others seem to fear that some future government might, without it, arrest members wholesale on trumped-up charges when an important vote was due. There is no case on record so far of any abuse of the privilege law.

Mr. Ben Eliezer came up with a rather bombastic statement that he would waive his immunity if Mr. Ben-Gurion would waive his in connection with all the crimes that Herut has charged him with over the years, and that is quite a collection. Later Mr. Peres and Mr. Ben Eliezer were seen ironing the matter out quite amicably at a table in the cafeteria. Mr. Peres said he had considered suing the paper that printed the paragraph, but had been told he would not succeed because they had also printed his denial.

Mr. Abramov (General Zionists) had more substantial criticism of censorship methods, but he had not investigated his points fully. He referred, for instance, to the report of the death of a soldier on a route march which he said had been censored, wrongly as he felt. The facts of the case are that the Chief of Staff told the editors' committee on that occasion that he did not wish to apply censorship to this item but presented a reasoned argument why it should not be published. The editors agreed, and suppressed the story. Mr. Abramov is entitled to disagree with the editors' action, but this was not "censorship."

* * *

WHAT everyone had in mind, of course, was the use of censorship to slow down the unveiling of the details of the Lavon "Affair" with its explosive mixture of security matters and politics. Here, again, Mr. Abramov's quoting of a story possibly detrimental to Mr. Lavon that had been passed by the censor as proof that censorship has political aims was not convincing. If Mr. Lavon was blamed in one paper, in one case, the other possibilities involved were probably given a rougher time in other papers, without the censor's protection. In any case, it is never the censor's business to decide whether a story is correct or not, but only whether its publication can be harmful to the national security interest.

It is also a fact that in the long run censorship has never succeeded in keeping anything secret that was likely to interest the public, such as the circumstances of Eichmann's arrest or the charges of communication with an enemy agent brought against Mr. Aharon Cohen. At the same time, many people are trapped by the existence of censorship into believing that all kinds of hideous things are going on of which they have been prevented from knowing and it becomes easy for anyone so minded to spread malicious rumours. So much has been written about the Lavon "Affair," here and abroad by now, for instance, that it might have been less harmful and less demoralizing for the public for all the details to have been published from the beginning.

* * *

AN opportunity was missed in the Knesset this week, when Herut raised the appointment of the new Chief of Staff in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Mr. Y. Bader sought to suggest that there had been a political reason for Rav Aluf Laskov's resignation, possibly connected with the "Affair," and regardless of the fact that the impending change had been known in Defence circles since last spring, well before the onset of the "Affair," and that he will have served three full years, an average period for the Chief of Staff. Was there really nobody at all in Herut who knew that Aluf Tsur was being groomed for quite a while to take over? If they had wanted to embarrass the Government effectively, they would have done better to inquire into the inept handling of the announcement of the change. The first broadcast on Sunday contained only the announcement of Aluf Tsur's appointment, without any reference to the present Chief of Staff at all, a discourtesy which once again gave people the feeling that there must be some mystery. But there was no political angle to this particular piece of fumbling and therefore nobody bothered to take it up.

* * *

MR. Shlomo Lorincz (Agudа) had something quite different on his mind, namely a rumour that a slaughterhouse was to be set up for horses, donkeys and mules. He also talked a good deal about pigs, which were not included in his motion for the agenda, and even about the grandfather of Yossele Schumacher, against whom the full force of the law was invoked, while the sellers of pork get off lightly.

Mr. Dayan, the Minister of Agriculture, was able to assure him that applications by individuals for licences to slaughter these beasts had been refused on the grounds that there could be no proper supervision. It was not the business of the veterinary service to decide what animal should be slaughtered but only that conditions should be hygienic, and the animals free of disease. His own view was, he said, that the donkeys, the horses and the mules should be left to live in peace, and so should the humans.

It was disturbing to hear, however, that a worn-out horse sold for IL50 could be made into 200 kgs. of non-*kosher* sausage-meat and sold for IL1,000. In any case, Mr. Lorincz seemed more likely to frighten the general public with this statement than did Mr. Landau (Herut) with a wordy claim that democracy had vanished because government officials in sensitive jobs had to supply endless personal information. All they really wanted to know, he said, was whether they belonged to the right party.

If that was it, surely it would be easier to ask the party?

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DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN. Dec. 4	0300	EL AL	Rome, Zurich
	0830	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Shannon, Boston, New York
	0920	ALITALIA	Rome
	0935	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1300	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1500	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris (Mon.)
	2245	B.O.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
MON. Dec. 5	0120	EL AL	Teheran (to the Far East)
	0600	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0600	EL AL	Istanbul
	0910	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0915	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	0950	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1000	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	1430	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Dec. 6	0010	EL AL	Leopoldville, Johannesburg
	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0600	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0820	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0900	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
WED. Dec. 7	0300	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0315	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	0950	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1000	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	2250	CYPRAIR	Nicosia
	2245	B.O.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
THURS. Dec. 8	0030	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0720	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0930	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0935	SABENA	Vienna, Brussels
	0950	EL AL	Istanbul
	0950	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris
	1430	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
	2250	AIR FRANCE	Paris (Fri.)
FRI. Dec. 9	0950	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Munich, London
	1335	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	s/s	to:
TUES. Dec. 6	ENOTRIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
THURS. Dec. 8	HERMES	Limassol, Naples, Brindisi

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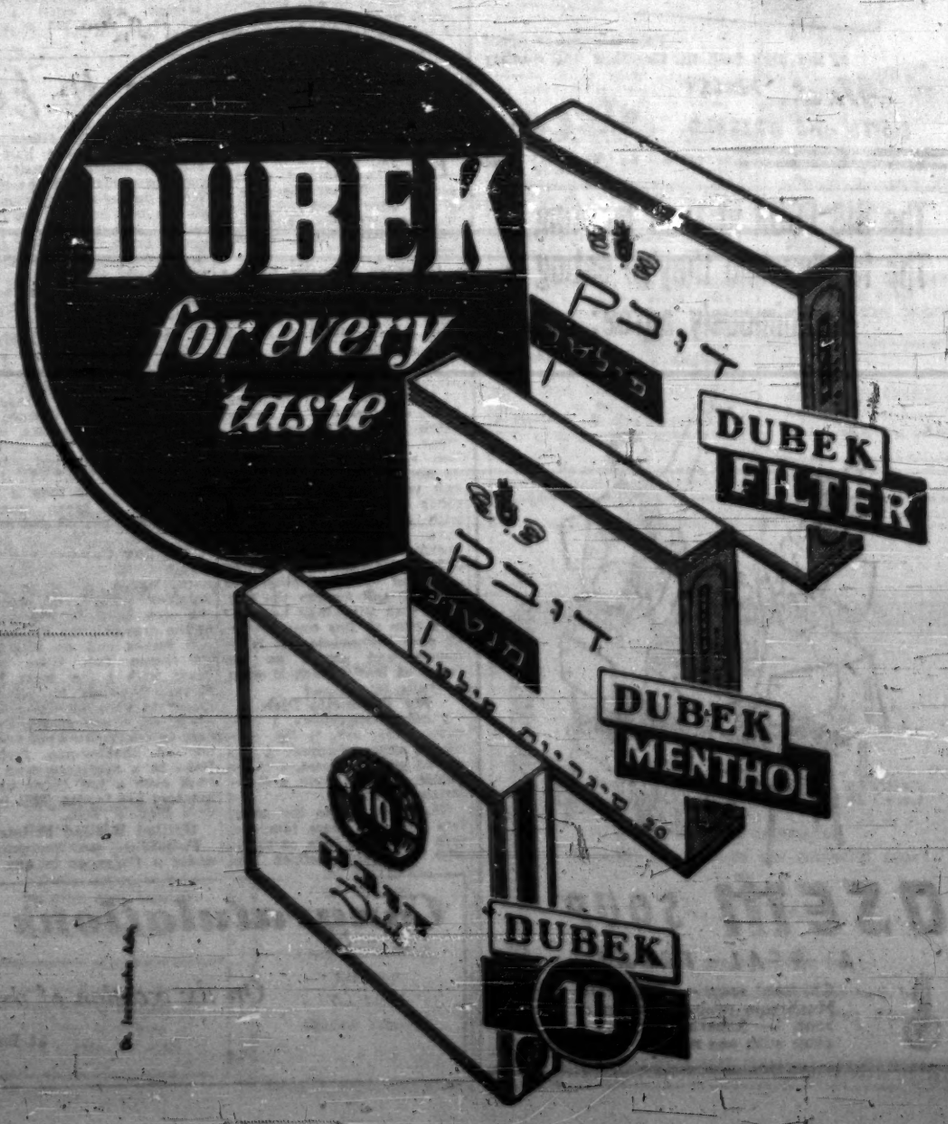

Queen Sees Dutch Wizo Show

By Henriette Boas

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands spent 45 minutes inspecting an exhibition of photographs at the "Women of Israel" Exhibition organised by Wizo-Holland to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the World Wizo Movement. The photographs were taken by the American photographer-journalist, Sam Waagenaar.

The Queen recognised several of the photographs from the book "Exodus" which she said she had read with considerable interest. She was received by the President of Wizo-Holland, Mrs. S.E. van Emde.

The Wizo Movement in Holland is today a powerful force in Jewish life. Under the competent, unselfish and good-humoured guidance of Mrs. E. Edersheim-Levenbach and Mrs. S.E. van Emde, it has expanded until it has 2,000 members in 25 branches in a total Jewish population of 20,000 souls. The Movement maintains the Ina Kirsch-Houthakker Day Nursery in Nahariya.

Two exhibitions were organised to celebrate the 40th anniversary, one at the Fodor Museum in Amsterdam and the other in The Hague Municipal Museum. The theme of the second one is "Jewish Holidays in the Jewish Home." Both Exhibitions were opened by the Israel Ambassador to the Netherlands, Mr. H. A. Cidor.

The Amsterdam Exhibition consists of sixty enlarged photographs of various types of Israel women, taken by Sam Waagenaar during a visit to Israel during November and December, 1959. He had been commissioned to publish a book of pictures of Israel women, with stories on some of them, in three languages. The Dutch edition — a pocket-book — appeared on the same day as the Exhibition was opened in the presence of the photographer.

These pictures show many varied types of Israel women. There is, of course, a large portrait of Mrs. Golda Meir.

The Committee which served as Patrons to the Exhibition had as many as forty members, including the former Dutch Premier, Dr. W. Drees, the woman Minister of Social Work, Dr. Marga Klompe, the wives of the Mayors of Amsterdam and of Rotterdam, the Chairman of the Dutch Women's Voluntary Service, the Secretary of the Women's Division of the Dutch Labour Party, and many prominent Jews.

At the official opening of the Exhibition, there were probably ten guests to every picture, including the Queen's Commissioner for the Province of North-Holland, Dr. M. J. Prinsen. The crowd was so large that, as the Fodor Museum is housed in a fine 17th-century mansion at the Amsterdam Keizersgracht, which is very impressive but suffers from the defects of its age, the visitors were requested to spread as much as possible over the various rooms; when they concentrated too much in one room, it was feared that the floor might collapse.

* * *

After being on view in Amsterdam until November 15th the Exhibition went to Rotterdam. Mr. Waagenaar has arranged for the photographs to be exhibited in New York and San Francisco in 1961.

Very different indeed is the Exhibition "The Jewish Holidays in the Jewish Home" in the modern Hague Municipal Museum. If the 17th century Fodor Museum shows nothing but modern pictures of various types of women in the Israel of 1959, the Exhibition at the 20th century Hague Municipal Museum included neither human figures nor modern Israel at all. In the wonderful "18th century style" rooms of the Museum—which have been transferred from former noble Hague mansions — tables are laid out for the Friday evening and for the Seder, a real Succa has been erected. Some of the most precious Jewish ritual objects from wealthy Jewish families still left in Holland, including an 18th century silver Menora, owned by Princess Wilhelmina, and a wedding canopy are on display. There is a small collection of Hebrew books, printed by 18th century Hague printers, etchings of The Hague synagogues and other books on the history of the Jews of The Hague.

The Hague Exhibition also outlines the role of the Jewish woman, but only indirectly, as the Jewish homemaker, throughout the centuries. It has obviously been arranged by a Jewish "insider" and expert, whereas the Amsterdam Exhibition is typically the work of an outsider who paid a fleeting visit to Israel. Together they give a fair picture of "the Jewish woman" both in Israel and the Diaspora. The link is formed by one table in the Hague Municipal Museum, arranged for the Seder in a kibbutz, and covered with Israel products.

HEDO
Children's Portraits
Pastel and Oil
21 Rehov Kaplan, Tel Aviv

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

OUR new addition, when we take a proper look at her, turns out to be a large, red-faced girl with her hair fashioned into a crew-cut. She looks both cross and worried though it seems to me that she has an easy life so far. Head of the House says that merely being born, and contemplating future battles with the Ministry of Transport over car permits is enough to make anyone cross and worried. He himself has every sympathy with her and knows how she feels. However she still manages to look beautiful to her besotted family and we hope to smooth out the wrinkles of anxiety on her forehead in time.

*

FOUND it quite remarkable how quickly one can get used to doing nothing. Shall find it a great hardship to have to make my own bed when I go home, and not have all my meals served to me on a tray. Some of the patients can hardly wait to get back into their kitchens and are agog to get at the washing, but no such longing assails me. This is one of the few hospitals where furniture is not hurled around the corridors all night, nor are the nurses trained to drop trays full of plates outside the doors in the small hours. They are even restrained from taking temperatures before a reasonable hour and not encouraged to wake patients out of a sound sleep to make their beds. The nurses are sorted out into the same categories as their colleagues in other countries, thus proving themselves to be a truly international body. There is the hearty one, inhibited by the ethics of her profession from slapping people on the back, who flings the doors open, tosses the mattresses about with abandon and tells everyone how well they look. There is the motherly one, who talks to us all as if we were four days old or else mentally deficient — and there is the one who always looks annoyed as though we were preventing her from leading a more interesting life.

*

VISITORS are our chief entertainment and they crowd in at all hours with many and ingenious excuses as to why they and no others should not be restricted to visiting hours. They bring large and varied packets of food, from greasy bundles of fried fish to thermos flasks full of chicken soup, not believing that we are as well fed as we look. The fact that children are not permitted in the wards only gives them an opportunity to sharpen their wits and makes them determined that their child at least shall not be submitted to this outrageous discrimination. Somehow or other the little one will get in to see his new cousin ... or neighbour ... never mind what the doctor says. One toddler was turned away at the door of the babies room where his mother had put him down the better to whoop. His mother assured the doctor that of course she knew the child had whooping cough but her doctor told her it was safe to take him out

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A REAL TREAT
Chicken soup — Vegetable soup — Mushroom soup — Cream of Chicken soup — Asparagus soup — Chicken soup with egg noodles — "Pearl" soup
WALLISH

Our illustration shows left to right: Three piece suit in soft aubergine wool with pep-topped skirt and blouse (not shown) in the same material. Note the tassel buttons; Pale mauve long-haired wool overcoat; Gold Lurex evening dress with back interest, belted in purple suede.

Englander Sisters Show Haute Couture

By Shanti Berlyne

TEL AVIV's Englander Sisters will hold a repeat performance of their highly successful Winter 1961 Fashion Show next Tuesday, December 6, at 4 p.m. at the Dan Hotel, in aid of Hanshil-Police.

Some seventy models will be shown, nearly all of them designed by the Englander Sisters. The collection also includes a number of furs by Lemberger and millinery by Bebe Spitzer. The general tone is one of very High Fashion, obviously with an eye to the export trade, and there is little that could be described as safe, undateable classics.

For once there is less insistence on jersey and more enterprising use of interesting new materials, for instance woven chenille basket weave and boldly textured wool. There is clever exploitation of "combinations" of materials, one outfit being made up of gold lamé and suede.

A two-piece suit is cut from white wool with a Lurex thread. The simple narrow sheath, trimmed with a bow at the waist, is worn with a short collarless jacket whose huge grey fox fur cuffs express to perfection the 'sixties look.

Woven green chenille is used for a sheath evening dress belted with a gold lamé cord and a chrysanthemum-like organza accent at the shoulder.

One overcoat, of black basket-weave wool, has a satin tie at the throat with a flamboyant touch added by the black, white, and magenta silk lining. The theme of drama is seen again in a burned-toast and cream long-haired wool coat whose huge collar is draped in front to create the effect of a stole.

Jacques Heim Arrives Tomorrow

M. Jacques Heim will arrive in Israel tomorrow (Saturday night) for a week's visit as guest of the Israel Export Institute. President of the French Couture Syndicate and the first major figure of the Paris fashion world to come to this country, M. Heim's stay will serve a number of purposes.

The Export Institute has arranged for M. Heim to hold group discussions with fashion manufacturers engaged in export activities, as well as individual interviews and visits to such manufacturers. The week's visit will thus constitute a form of seminar for Israel fashion exporters, in making available to them technical and stylistic knowhow.

The possibility of putting such a supply of information on a continuing basis will also be discussed. In addition, M. Heim is bringing with him a small group of his latest models, which he will show to Israel manufacturers.

Since M. Heim was one of the first of the French fashion leaders to introduce the idea of ready-to-wear versions of haute couture, his decision to visit Israel is of particular appropriateness.

PEN FRIENDS

SUSAN BRANDT, 15, in her second year of high school, whose address is 69-42 Juno Street, Forest Hills 15, N.Y., N.Y., U.S.A., would like to correspond with either a girl around 16 years old or a boy of 15 or 19.

Monroe-Miller Breakup

By Max Lerner

THE news last week from inner recesses of that goldfish bowl which we call the private life of Hollywood's goddesses was of the breakup of the Monroe-Miller marriage. It is hard to say where the sadness of it strikes the more sharply — whether on the comedienne whose life has been tragic for all her dizzying acclaims, or on the writer of American tragedies who reached for beauty and got entangled in a conflict from which he could not extricate himself without heartbreak.

They are both complex personalities, but Miller has not had a series of biographers, as Marilyn has. Her latest best is Maurice Zolotow, whose "Marilyn Monroe" (Harcourt Brace) tells us more about her than we perhaps want to know, but it is the product of a zestful interest in her and a probing intelligence. It is indispensable for anyone who wants to take part in the national game of guessing what makes Marilyn tick and why this third marriage of hers has foundered.

* * *

THERE is, of course, not one Marilyn Monroe, but many.

The estrangement — or, as it is now called, alienation — is not hard to understand when you read of the loveless girlhood, the litany of foster-homes, the trauma of sexual exploitation. The annals of acting, as of other arts, are full of the "Les Miserables" and "Oliver Twist" stories of the wretched childhoods of artists who grew up with an equalizer in them to square their reckoning with the world. They paid a terrible price for whatever fire the world's cruelty lit in them and, in turn, when they reached the top, they exacted a punishing price from the world as retribution.

The scared little girl, Norma Jean Baker, was the creator of Marilyn Monroe — national icon, natural resource, mystical life-force—who has captivated millions, exasperated directors into near-insanity, outraged her leading men, thrown shooting schedules into chaos, kept Hollywood in ferment, and walked with her implacable helplessness over a succession of the people who have been crucial in her life.

* * *

SHOULD this cause any surprise? It is a curious fact about most of us that, while we expect political leaders, generals, business men, religious fanatics to be obsessive in driving toward their goal, we don't expect it of an operatic prima donna or a great movie star. But why should they differ?

The impressive thing about Marilyn's life is not its success-story aspect: there have been too many of those to make anyone sit up and notice them at this late hour in American history. The impressive thing is that this single-purposed drive toward stardom and fame and acclaim coexists with a tremulous sensitivity, a boyishness of playfulness, an authentic and evidently genuine pull toward books and ideas and writers.

She has been pulled in one direction and another, in a bewildering succession of changes that seem to make no sense if you plot them on a life-graph of some sort. Yet vulnerable as she has been, and with all her cross-purposes and vagaries, she has shown an animal faith in her own life-force and a long-range sense of purpose which no one and nothing have been able to deflect. As Zolotow puts it "The brain of Marilyn Monroe is a beautifully engineered instrument of self-preservation."

If you think this is surprising, consider the curious vibrating energy that makes her into something so different from the thousands of other girls with pretty faces and shapely bodies, and ask whether this is not somehow related to the fragile yet earthy strength that has kept her from being destroyed. It is this which is a little awesome in Marilyn's story.

Michiko Kuma of Tokyo attaches her SAS wings to her new hostess uniform. She is one of 13 Japanese girls, all University graduates, who recently became full-fledged hostesses for the Airline.

It's Wise to Eat Fish

By Molly Bar-David

"Fish is Brain Food" — so goes an ancient saying. But why? Perhaps because it is just wise to eat fish, being just as nutritious, and less costly, than other protein foods.

In order to make fish as delectable as it ought to be, the first rule is to cook it until it is no longer raw, and then stop! This takes only a few minutes.

In my refrigerator there are always several packets of fish fillet — cod, haddock, hake, or whatever the newest catch may be. For many recipes it is desirable to use fish without thawing it, so as not to lose the flavourful and valuable juices. But for other dishes—especially those with a sauce—it is best to thaw the fish out slowly overnight. Never, never, never defrost the fish in hot water or wring it out or otherwise mutilate and destroy the texture. Fish fillet may be common fare in this country — but all over the world it is a luxury and served as the finest of food (which is what it really is).

My Favourite Dish

1 kilo fish fillets, 2 cups milk, 1 tsp. salt, ½ tsp. paprika, 1 onion, chopped, ½ cup grated yellow cheese, 4 tbsps. butter, 4 tbsps. flour, 3 tbsps. lemon juice.

Thaw the fillets for about two hours at room temperature and place in a casserole with salt and pepper and milk. Bake until fillets are just tender (about half an hour). Meanwhile melt the butter and mix with the flour. When fish is tender, drain off all the milk and mix with the butter and flour and cook until thick. Remove from fire, add the grated cheese and finally the lemon juice. Pour over the fish and serve hot. May be put under broiler to brown too.

Devilled Fried Fillets

Thaw fish fillets and wipe each piece with a clean cloth. Now spread each fillet with prepared mustard. Make a batter of the juice drained off the fish while thawing, with flour, egg and a little milk if needed, with salt and pepper to taste. Dip each fillet in this mixture and then if you wish, roll in bread crumbs. Fry in very hot oil and serve hot.

Bay Casserole

Into a casserole slice alternate layers of onion and potatoes, salting and peppering each layer. In the centre of the casserole lay out a few bay leaves and on this put the frozen fish fillet, and cover with a few more bay leaves. Continue to fill the casserole with alternate layers of onion and potato. Pour over as much oil as you would use in shallow-pan frying. Bake in a moderate oven or cook over a low flame until potatoes are tender. This is a very piquant dish.

Grilled Broiled Fillets

Fish fillet can be grilled under a flame or in any of the grilling pans now available on the market. Turn on the grill to its highest heat while you prepare the fish. Sprinkle the fillets with salt and pepper and dab with a little oil or butter. Place on a well-greased pan and put under the broiler. During broiling you can baste the fish (or spoon it over right after broiling) with a mixture of lemon juice, oil, salt and pepper. Or if you like something with a bit more zest, you can grill the fish with a basting of white wine, or a mixture of grated onion, prepared mustard, anchovy paste, wine, oil, lemon juice and a dash of ketchup to make a real barbecue sauce.

Fish Salad

Any left-over fish can be flaked and used in fish salad. It is always wise to keep the dressing tart with fish, so if you are using mayonnaise, add a little extra lemon juice to it. Chopped dill pickles, olives, chives are very good in fish salads; diced celery stalk adds a delightful crispness and flavour. Canned peas go very well with fish in luncheon salads.

Here is a combination I like very much:

2 cups flaked cooked fish fillet, 2 cups peas, 1 cup cooked rice, 1 cup diced celery, 1 onion, chopped, 3 tbsps. chutney, dash of curry (optional), French dressings.

Toss all this together lightly and serve on crisp lettuce leaves with a garnish of tomato sectors.

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Visitors Gallery: Mrs. Agnes Meyer

Works Hard—But Enjoys It

"THE only country which might be called 'more idealistic' than America is Israel," said Mrs. Agnes Meyer, the owner of one of America's most influential newspapers, the "Washington Post." (Its editorial page is one of the most quoted in the country; it is taken with breakfast coffee by every senator, congressman, diplomat, and official in the nation's capital.) Mrs. Meyer is also a distinguished public servant in the field of social welfare, columnist for the Associated Press, author of four books and mother of five children.

On a three-week visit to Israel as a guest of the Histadrut, she was discussing criticism of America as "imperialistic" and "materialistic." She assailed such comments energetically and knowledgeably. She defended America's attitude to the negro problem. "I won't let anyone criticise our attitude on negro affairs," says Mrs. Meyer; she has watched the problem from Washington, D.C. since 1917 and has thus had the opportunity for closer observation of it than most foreign critics. "America has done more for the negro than any nation in the world." She points out that many thousands have already been integrated, and describes the present situation as a "last-ditch struggle."

This realistic pride is only part of her outlook. "We are the most self-critical nation I know," Mrs. Meyer is well aware of how the American trait of reproachful introspection can be misinterpreted. Her own articles on American social problems in urban centres during the war were reproduced in Japan to show in what a bad state America was. "But the reason we criticize ourselves is because we want things to be better."

Of her own work — part crusading journalism, part direct social action — she says, "I'm just one of millions of women working to make the American dream a reality." She may be typical in her motivations, but her eminence and achievements are certainly exceptional.

She was educated at Barnard College, the Sorbonne University, and Columbia University — and holds 12 honorary university degrees. Her husband, the late Eugene Meyer, who died last year, was owner and publisher of the "Washington Post." He held high government posts during and between both wars, and was the first President of the World Bank.

Reporter and Journalist

Mrs. Meyer, always concerned with social problems (and never, even now, participating in publishing matters), studied the British war-effort at first hand — with a view to evaluating America's own. After the war she reported on the refugee problem from Germany. But she has always functioned as far more than a reporter and journalist. She was, for example, instrumental in having the rank of Federal Security Administrator raised to that of Cabinet Secretary.

Among a multitude of citations and awards, her most recent is the AFL-CIO Award of Community Service for the year 1960. The recipient of this trade union award also happens to be the author of a book entitled "Chinese Painting as Reflected in the Thought and Art of Li-lung-Mien," as well as hostess of a home in Mt. Kisco, New York, which is famous as a model of graciousness. Her achievements are themselves an indication of the diffusion of social consciousness in modern America.

Thus, in Washington and New York, Mrs. Meyer meets both society leaders and labour leaders. The latter, she notes, feel that they have much to learn from the Histadrut "because it is interested in the country as a whole." One is nevertheless sure that during her stay here as guest and admitted admirer of the Histadrut Mrs. Meyer will make a point of gathering all viewpoints. On the teachers' strike issue, for instance, she will be seeing the leader of the association as well as Minister of Education Abba Eban. She has already met Mr. Lavon and Mr. Becker.

At home Mrs. Meyer's close friends include Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mr. Adlai Stevenson and President-Elect John F. Kennedy. She is also acquainted with Vice-President Nixon. A lifelong Republican, she cast her first Democratic ballot for Stevenson in 1956 and her second for Kennedy this month; she was an active worker in this year's campaign.

The "Washington Post" as such did not "come out" for either candidate. "My husband established the policy of not supporting any individual. If you do, he will expect your support to continue, and you will be less free to criticise."

One result to be expected from the election: "A definite improvement in foreign policy."

Young First Lady

On Mrs. Kennedy (who worked for a time on the "Times-Herald," a Washington newspaper bought out by the "Post"): "Very, very attractive, very intelligent, and" — with a smile—"very young."

Mrs. Meyer herself, tall and erect, is 73: this fact must be calculated from her date of birth — it is never manifest in a conversation with her. She is unbowed by the list of societies in which she holds membership—American Council of Learned Societies, Society of Women Geographers, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Federation of American Scientists, Committee on Teaching of the American Historical Association, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, among others.

One of the results of her stay — she is accompanied by her Secretary, Miss Frances Landry — will be a full-page report on Israel in the "Washington Post"; a book in diary form is also planned. This is Mrs. Meyer's first trip here, but she was preceded by her son earlier this year. An Associate Professor of Psychiatry at John Hopkins University, he came as a guest of the Hebrew University Medical School.

Of her own visit she says — and with a considerable basis for comparisons — "I've never worked harder, or enjoyed anything more."

HELGA DUDMAN

One tourist tells the other...
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Sales Week In Lausanne

AN "Israel Sales Week" is to be held next March in Lausanne's famous department store "Jelmoli's," the Israel Fairs Company reports. A purchase mission from the Swiss firm is expected in Israel shortly to choose suitable exhibits, mostly foods, textiles, gifts, and similar products. Fresh fruit and vegetables are to be flown to Lausanne daily during the week.

To guide the purchasing delegation in the choice of goods, the Israel Fairs Company will set up an exhibition of samples in its premises, as it has done in preparation for similar projects for Swiss and French firms. Indeed, it is the success of these projects that induced "Jelmoli's" to follow suit. The "Grandes Galeries Lafayette" at Lyons will arrange a similar "Week" to coincide with Israel's participation at the International Fair next spring.

Strasbourg, the "Grands Magasins" have just closed an Israel Week with gratifying publicity and commercial success. The head of this firm, Mr. Young, will arrive in Israel soon with a French Study Mission.

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Common Market—Israel Style

By Our Economic Editor

THE agricultural co-operatives' co-operatives serve virtually the entire "basic" sector of Israel's agriculture: their turnover during the current year may exceed IL200m. If it were not for the services they render, the commerce of the collective and smallholders' settlements could not proceed as smoothly as it does. Furthermore, they are almost the only co-operatives which have maintained their morale and vitality. (One may even conjecture that their steady development and increasing stature have been due to the malaise — if not crisis — in the settlements, and to the financial difficulties of the new villages.)

Considering their importance, the scope of their activities and their standing in the business community, the consumer co-operatives have received little publicity. Although these co-operatives were founded in the twenties, when the first financial organisations of the settlements were established, they did not acquire much significance until the 'forties; only since the State was established has it been possible for them to develop on a regional basis. Obviously, co-operation along these lines was not practicable while Jewish settlements were scattered among Arab villages, and only in the few areas where fairly large "islands" of Jewish farms were formed by contiguous communal settlements — such as the Jordan Valley and eastern Emek — could regional co-operation be considered.

The form of inter-settlement co-operation prevailing at first was based on ideological allegiances, but this type of tie proved to be less suitable for joint action in most commercial matters as time passed. For a while, active rivalry existed between the two types of co-operatives, but eventually natural specialisation was introduced, with regional co-operatives operating with regard to purchases for the farm proper (the fodder, fertilisers, seeds, insecticides and fuel) and "movement" co-operatives providing personal supplies, such as clothing and footwear, furniture and household utensils.

Regional Plan

Although this demarcation line is not strictly adhered to — one regional co-operative engages also in the supply of meat to its member settlements — it has proved fairly reasonable. Nevertheless, there can be little doubt that the future belongs to the regional co-operative. Even in the acquisition of capital goods such as tractors, farm implements, and industrial equipment involving long term finance, traditionally provided to labour settlements through the various "movements," the position is changing; the regional principle seems to be winning the day.

That this trend has not become fully visible yet is due to a combination of several factors.

Firstly, apart from the basic difference in the co-operative pattern, there is also a difference between the "old" purchasing co-operatives and, the "new" ones, though these names should not be taken on their face value. The 11 "old" co-operatives (of which the 2 newest were established in 1960) comprise all the existing communal settlements (including the newest), as well as most smallholder settlements established up to Liberation (some of these co-operatives include communal or smallholder settlements only, but some are mixed). They more or less represent, therefore, the mature and established type of Jewish farming. On the other hand, the seven "new" co-operatives of more recent origin provide mainly for the smallholder settlements built after the establishment of the State. In addition, there are the five "ideological" co-operatives.

The picture is thus a fairly chequered one, and evidently it is liable to change as the "new" farmers catch up with the veterans and the existing distinctions become blurred.

Secondly, the co-operatives have deliberately cut down their administration and outward appearance to the minimum necessary for their economic operation, in order to avoid any duplication of the organizations dealing with supplies. Indeed, had Hamashbir established a country-wide supply and credit system that could serve each individual settlement, the function of the co-operatives could be regarded as superfluous. In view of limited resources and facilities, an intermediary had to be created between the rural customer and the central wholesale body (and once created, the union operates also for the making of purchases outside Hamashbir), but there is no intention whatsoever to go beyond this stage.

Freedom for Members

In spite of all the frictions and dissensions between the co-operatives and Hamashbir — which were the main reason for Hamashbir's reorganization a year ago, and which have lately led to the appointment of a special committee to find a *modus vivendi* — the co-operatives reject any idea of a rivalry between them and Hamashbir, insisting that they oppose only the malpractices of a body of which they too (i.e. their member settlements) are member-owners.

On the other hand, the co-operatives also refrain from exercising any authority over their members, each of which is free to participate in, or to withdraw from, any purchase or credit. Although the co-operatives sign contracts and issue bills, they only act on behalf of their members. Their only function is to collate their members' forces as consumers and earners, i.e. bulk buying, purveying, and mutual guarantee in order to get price rebates and better credit terms.

Never are the goods delivered to the co-operatives, but always to the members directly, and it is the ultimate user, i.e. the individual settlement, which has to accept or to reject the delivery. Obviously, as long as this individuality is maintained, the type of co-operative does not matter much.

Some details concerning the 11 "old" co-operatives may illustrate their method of operating. In the 1958/59 agricultural year their total turnover amounted to IL125m., of which about one half was purchased through Hamashbir (the bulk of the purchases were imported fodder for which licences were — and still are — granted according to past trade).

The co-operatives' own capital totalled IL2.5m., i.e. two per cent of the turnover (though the figure fluctuated between one and six per cent), and their expenses IL0.46m.

As a rule, the co-operatives were able to get price rebates of two to three per cent, and credit for a period of three to four months — in some cases — special terms as regards timing of delivery, etc. An amount of IL0.57m. was refunded to members, but this was only part of the rebate obtained as several co-operatives preferred to transfer the refunds — or part of them — to reserves. The co-operatives' indebtedness — apart from suppliers' credits, which were as a rule passed to the members — approximated IL12m., while the interest paid topped IL2m. Most of the gain achieved through bulk buying was thus lost through shortage of capital, but it goes without saying that, without the mutual assistance of the settlements, their costs would have been much higher still.

Gradually, and still with hesitation, however, the co-operatives are reaching a more elaborate stage, in which their members combine forces for utilization not only of their purchasing power, but also of their proximity, which makes it possible to derive advantages from such operations as large-scale haulage, processing and storage. Obviously, it is only the regional co-operatives which can do so — for them it opens prospects which have not yet been fully realized. The savings (or profits) which can be achieved by large-scale operation in transport and production exceed by far those obtainable in commerce (even in this country). As fodder forms by far the most important commodity handled by the co-operatives, it was only natural that joint silos for storing and mixing fodder were their first and foremost objective, each silo serving a definite area and obtaining its supplies in bulk directly from the Haifa Port or from a local factory. Several of these silos, each costing IL0.5m. to IL1m., already dot the countryside, and more are to be built in the near future. Other projects have been executed, or are still in the planning stage, such as fuelling stations, garages for farm machinery, transport services to and from the city. Moreover, once the advantages of regional cooperation were fully appreciated, it was but natural that the principle was not confined to services connected with supply.

Common Plants

Why not do the same with agricultural or industrial production or with other services? We see the list of regional enterprises growing rapidly and extending into ever new direction. There already exist (or are planned) regional fodder mixing and drying plants, poultry-dressing plants, cotton gins, fruit drying plants, tractor stations, cotton pickers, milk delivery tankers (cooled), cold stores, depots for liquid fertilizers, fruit and vegetable grading stations, secondary schools, amphitheatres, and even sales bureaux for hay and manure for the member settlements.

This last point, although the least conspicuous at first sight, is perhaps the most interesting, because it shows to what extent this new and hardly noticed development has already revolutionized the farmers' economic attitude. A few years ago, marketing of agricultural produce of whatever kind would certainly have been handled on a national basis, either by Tnuva, or by Hamashbir, or by some special subsidiary, because the individual settlement was — and still is — too small to do it efficiently.

A cluster of settlements, however, provides a marketing unit that can go it alone, and may fare better than by using the services of a top-heavy and costly central body. Two years ago a reform of Tnuva's administration was decided upon with a view to giving more autonomy to the sections dealing in special products. In the near future the need may arise to grant more autonomy to the various regional bodies as well (just as is already the case with Hamashbir). Needless to say, such a development spells a thorough transformation of the purchasing co-operative. From a loose federation of settlements limited to some specific functions, it gradually becomes an established body with many-sided interests, fixed assets and complex financial ties. Its member settlements are no longer free to remain aloof from its activities without wrecking it and damaging their own interests.

Indeed, in many fields one may foresee that the regional body will assume the dominant role, with the member settlements dependent upon its plans and plants. It is small wonder that in some cases opposition has already been voiced against this trend by farmers anxious lest this development may deprive the individual settlements of their autonomy and thus undermine their morale and economic efficiency — but these apprehensions can hardly put the clock back.

At this juncture the third factor should be mentioned which has diverted public attention: in most cases the purchasing co-operative as such does not participate in the multifarious projects involved in its purchasing operations, but leaves it to member settlements to take part directly in these matters. This is the obvious way to establish joint projects on a regional basis; on the face of it they may have nothing at all to do with fodder purchases and similar matters.

Some projects, moreover, have been established by regional councils, and have thus all the outward appearance of municipal enterprises. Matters in this respect are still in a state of flux.

Nevertheless, any detached observer will recognise that it is not the framework of the municipal law which provides the driving force of this development, but the co-operative tradition of Jewish farming, which is creating a new, highly complex form, adjusted to the realities of modern economy.

Whether smallholder settlements can also participate actively in this regional cooperation is of the greatest interest. It may provide a new way of overcoming the shortcomings caused by the small size of the family holdings. In any case, the development should be watched closely and should be given adequate financial support.

New Direction for Co-ops?

Wages and Politics

ECONOMIC COMMENT

WHETHER we like it or not, we have to recognize that statutory wage arbitration has entered the field of practical politics in this country; it will remain a live issue independently of the eventual outcome of the secondary school teachers' conflict which was responsible for its being put on the agenda. Indeed, an ad hoc solution may be found for this urgent case which may blur the wider problem underlying it. We may expect attempts to sidetrack public opinion from realising the implications involved.

One such move has already been made by the Histadrut's Steering Committee. It gave tentative approval to the proposal for the establishment of a panel of arbitrators attached to the Ministry of Labour to which industrial conflicts could be referred with the consent of both sides. The proposal's main merit admittedly is that it would achieve a technical improvement on the present procedure without involving a new departure, but this, however, is precisely what is needed and is long overdue.

* * *

THIS proposal may even be regarded in a way as a retreat from the Wage Council scheme suggested by Mr. A. Becker, and approved by the last Histadrut convention in February this year. That scheme called for the establishment of a joint body — composed of representatives of the Government, the trade unions and the employers' organisations, all assisted by a staff of expert economists — that would evaluate the country's economic progress and would compute the improvement achieved and expected in net national output, and in the product of individual industries. Part of any increase found was to be allotted to improving wages and salaries.

A similar plan was put forward by the eminent economist, Professor Abba Eerner (no enemy of Labour), as far back as 1955, although at that time it was rejected as reactionary. In any case, recent developments make a re-appraisal of the respective views inevitable.

Why has a stalemate been reached with regard to the secondary school teachers case? Basically, not because of any special difficulties inherent in the issue, nor even on account of the secondary school teachers' request for recognition as a separate trade union, but because it proved impossible to settle the matter without affecting other professions and industries, and possibly the entire national wage level. One may, of course, advance some relevant arguments on the stubbornness of the respective parties, but the fact is that in many other wage conflicts a similar impasse could barely be averted.

* * *

FREEDOM of action for the individual trade unions in such matters as wages, output, labour conditions, which forms part and parcel of liberal democracy, turns out to involve in an ever increasing measure the freedom to influence other social fields as well, and eventually to impose the will of one group on the nation. The dangers inherent in such a situation are obvious, and in no way peculiar to this country. In Israel, in fact, a fair measure of national discipline has been maintained hitherto due to the control exercised by the Histadrut's central bodies. As a result, however, the Histadrut has come to assume the role of supreme arbiter in matters of adequate income, living standards, and economic development, the more so in view of the Manufacturers' Association's virtual abdication and the State's tendency to keep a neutral position in labour matters.

The situation is best illustrated by the current situation, with the nation waiting for the Histadrut's decision as regards the next year's wage level, both in general and in specific industries. It is generally understood that neither the private employers nor the Government will dare to oppose this decision. This situation is obviously unbearable in the long run, however, for not only does it put undue stress on the trade union organization, which is already cracking at many seams, but it also falsifies the relation between the Histadrut and the State, which is responsible for the maintenance of full employment and for the country's economic progress.

The position is comparable to that prevailing with regard to money. The moment governments virtually undertook to guarantee bank deposits, control of bank credits became inescapable; similarly, with regard to labour, a policy of full employment cannot be dovetailed with freedom of trade unions alone to determine wages and other conditions.

* * *

THE time has come for the Government to stop passing the buck to the Histadrut's Central Committee, and to meet its responsibilities in this vital respect, just as the time has come for the trade unions to cooperate in whatever new scheme may eventually emerge. As long as the public does not realise the extent and urgency of the problem, its solution is necessarily remote.

It goes without saying that no straitjackets for labour can be desirable in a true democracy, nor will anything be gained economically by a cleavage between the trade unions' rank and file and an increased bureaucracy. In order to arrive at a satisfactory solution a lot of hard thinking and goodwill are necessary. A start should be made without further delay.

'Sandwich Class' No More

Hot Meals on Economy Flights

"SANDWICH class" travel, as some called economy class flights across the Atlantic, seems to be a thing of tomorrow. Economy class flights (usu. 50 per cent less expensive than first-class tickets on the same plane) remain but passengers will from now on be served hot meals instead of sandwiches only. This was decided recently by the international air transport association and will affect all airlines affiliated to IATA.

WITH the help of hostess Annie Labaise, TWA chef René Bechec tests one of the steaming hot cuisines now offered Economy Class passengers on TWA transatlantic flights. Roast duck à la francaise is one of the gastronomic treats to be served in lieu of the original sandwich which was served instead. Chef Bechec, a native of France, where he taught the fine points of French cuisine to the Middle West.

The definition of a sandwich caused considerable controversy among airlines when it came to serving them on jetliners. Lord Montague Sandwich would probably have disagreed with the ideas SAS had on the subject. The Scandinavian airline obviously considered smorgasbrod, their one layer of bread piled high with tasty delicacies, just as much a sandwich as those offering lettuce or cheese between two slices. The sandwich differences represented a really significant variation in airline cabin service, which remains amazingly standard in spite of national differences.

To retain something of the "economy" in economy class travel, IATA has now authorized a maximum of three-course hot meals for passengers paying the lowest tariff on regular transatlantic flights. The competition for economy class passengers will now be according to cuisine offered. Already America's TWA has opened a publicity campaign, boasting "piping hot meals from 500 degree electronic ovens — the finest beef, fowl and seafood."

No doubt other transatlantic airlines, in their cut-throat competition for the American traveller, will step in soon with even more epicurean cooking to gain "gourmet appeal."

El Al too will join the hot food economy class service as of tomorrow. The Israel airline operates its own kosher kitchens in London and has "catering uplift stations" also in New York, Paris and Zurich. El Al flies only economy and first class, skipping the intermediary tourist class on its flights across the Atlantic.

P.K.

Economic News in Brief

Dollar Garrisons

● Despite the failure of the first negotiations with Germany concerning her increased contribution for defence purposes, the American administration is likely to persist in its efforts to reduce overseas military spending, in order to stop the increasing flow of gold out of the United States. This policy has become virtually inevitable in view of the forecasts indicating a worse trade balance next year, in addition to the big capital flight.

In 1960 the U.S. will have lost gold to an amount of about $3,000m., notwithstanding a rise of 30 per cent in exports which brought in their wake an export surplus of $4,500m. This upward trend is not expected to last beyond the first quarter of 1961, due to a decline in exports of jet aircraft and of raw cotton. Moreover, demand for American industrial products is meeting increased competition from reconstructed Europe.

The huge amount of military outlay abroad, $6,000m., must be slashed. Over $2,000m. represents spending on American garrisons (including families). It is hoped that savings on this account will amount to about one-third. More than half of the amount has been spent in Western Europe, and the rest mainly in Japan. Germany received from this source close to $800m., and Britain over $200m. from the Ruislip U.S. Air Force Base alone — in both cases about one-half of the respective total foreign currency surplus on current account.

In fact, Germany, which now has a big positive balance in her dollar account, would have a dollar deficit but for this garrison spending.

Czech Economy Boom

● Highly industrialized Czechoslovakia, which has been called the workshop of the Soviet Bloc, is expanding her output rapidly. In the second Five-Year-Plan now drawing to a close, industrial production has gone up by about 80 per cent.

By 1965 it is expected to have risen by another 56 per cent, while the total national income is planned to advance by only 42 per cent, mainly due to the lag experienced in agriculture, which is not expected to advance by more than a third. The greatest growth in the economy is shown now by the engineering and chemical industries, in particular plastics and synthetic fibres.

Far East Oil

● Two moves have been announced against the predominance of Western oil companies in the Far East. The Indonesian Government has tabled a bill reserving for State companies mining concessions, refining, transportation and the sale of oil. The companies presently operating in Indonesia will not be ousted, but will be allowed to work as contractors for the Government-bodies.

There are already two State oil companies in Indonesia, in one of which Shell participates to an extent of 50 per cent. At the same time, the government in Thailand is expected to invite bids for the construction of an oil refinery which would be turned over to the State after 10 years. Lengthy negotiations with Standard Oil of Indiana ended in failure, because of the Company's objection to that clause, but the Government is adamant and is pursuing the same policy with other firms.

Channel Bridge vs. Tunnel

● While details are being worked out for the Channel Tunnel project, support for a channel bridge has been given by Sir Owen Williams, the London architect and civil engineer who designed Britain's first motorway. He suggests a bridge in the form of a structural tube, perforated for ventilation, that would carry two carriageways, one above the other, with a railway running on the roof of it. He estimates the cost of the bridge at about £170m., compared with the £125m. estimate for a railway tunnel, and £160m. for twin road tunnels. A railway link would not provide adequate service for modern transport needs.

A New Look at the Nation's Investment Programme

Reappraising the Government's Functions

By DAVID KRIVINE
POST Economic Reporter

IF local investors will increasingly take over the task of financing the expansion of big industry, what investment tasks will remain for the Government, equipped as it is with capital from Reparations, Bonds and other sources?

The Development Budget must continue to be employed in three fields. First is "promotional" investment, e.g. financing the output or export of new products that perhaps cannot give an initial return, such as low-grade mineral ores, or undertaking soil conservation or drainage projects. Research into new materials and processes will remain a Government responsibility.

Second are investments of a social or strategic character that will depend on public finance; new settlements in desert and border regions, the economic development of villages and townships in unpropitious areas, and indeed the whole task of "up-grading" the Negev roads, water resources, soil, social services and the rest.

Third is an economic area that will not initially benefit from the expansion of the stock market in Israel — the small- and medium-sized enterprises. Here there is an important long-term job of persuasion and development to be done.

A family-size company cannot be expected to sell shares to the public. Neither the Stock Exchange nor the Government would approve such a flotation, if only because no one can guarantee what goes on in a small firm that is completely under the control of an owner who handles the accounts himself. In practice, if such a company wanted to issue stock it would be required to sell more than 50 per cent of its voting power — a condition that it is not likely to accept.

Company Costs

THERE are many medium-sized workshops, hotels, stores and other businesses that could effect the necessary changes in order to become public companies but are not prepared to do so. Some of the reasons lie in the inflationary character of the past decade. The Capital Issues Committee would require a re-valuation of the company's assets, so that the prospective investor can see just what he is buying. This would cause an increase in rates, taxes, depreciation funds, all based on previous valuations. Further, in order to draw capital, the owner would have to declare in his prospectus the full scale of his company's earning power, whereas he is interested in showing modest profits to the income tax authorities.

To sell stock also means to admit into the affairs of the company shareholders who may ask questions, probe the entrepreneur's methods of management, pry into matters that have always been his private concern. Taking all these factors into consideration, the small proprietor may decide that he is better off keeping his assets to himself, even if it means paying 15 per cent and more for borrowed money.

This decision is not beneficial to the company in the long run. Yet one can enable medium-sized enterprises to operate economically without "selling out" by giving them long-term loans. Here the Development Budget can play a major role.

The Government should establish (perhaps jointly with the banks, the Manufacturers' Association and the Association of Artisans) a company, not unlike the Tourist Development Corporation, whose job would be mainly advisory. As the chief source of capital to small undertakings, it would have the power to lay down conditions, not as a Government agency concerned with taxes but as a consulting service whose object is to help make the borrowing firms efficient and profitable. The small companies say they need aid, not censorship. They were encouraged by the public authorities to go into business, and played an important function in absorbing labour at small cost and initiating the industrialization of Israel.

Small Man's Plight

WITH the entry of big investors into the economy, many of the artisans have become marginal enterprises struggling hard to make a living. They naturally fall back on defensive measures by trying to cut their costs, retaining old equipment, working in shacks, ignoring the need to provide fully for depreciation. The Government must encourage them to discard these short-term savings and urge them to strike out boldly for expansion. Many arrangements can be made for giving the artisans a secure place in the economy: partnerships, concentration on specialised processes, the negotiation of links with big factories that can sub-contract a number of their operations to the workshops, etc.

It is not the Treasury or the Bank of Israel that should handle loans to the small companies, for these august bodies are the financial guardians of the State. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, on the other hand, has the complete confidence of manufacturers at all levels, for it joins them in cocking a snook at the orthodox economists. Mr. Pinhas Sapir is the Mapai Minister par excellence that possesses the admiration and loyalty of the business community, to the extent that some of them abandoned their support of the General Zionists to vote "for Sapir" in the last elections. Mr. Sapir should be in charge of this new drive for special allocation of Development Budget funds to reform and modernise the tens of thousands of enterprises in Israel that still belong in the first half of this century and are not yet equipped to meet the challenges of the coming decades.

These three investment functions — "promotional," social and strategic, and aid to small industry — do not exhaust the economic tasks that still face the Government. It also has the vital task of maintaining the "business climate" without which the sources of private finance that have suddenly gushed to the surface may dry up.

This has been and is being done, at heavy cost. An important part of the foreign currency available to the Treasury finances the import of consumer goods, the only serious justification here being to keep prices stable. Price stability means wage stability, and both mean competitive conditions, improved efficiency, the development of exports and the encouragement of savings.

Price stability is dependent on the continued inflow of unearned capital from abroad. While Israel consumes more than it produces, production is rising faster than consumption and eventually will catch up — by 1968, according to Mr. Sapir. But in 1964 a sudden cut will take place in the flow of capital from overseas, when German Reparations come to a close, and any time over the next eight years the remaining sources of gift money and easy loans may start drying up.

Meanwhile consumption is increasing steadily (which it cannot fail to do as production rises, since producers get paid for producing). Should the funds necessary to maintain those living standards suddenly fail, Israel will fall back once more into that inflationary spiral of rising prices and rising cost-of-living allowances — which would be more damaging than in the past, for it would slow down the private investment that is becoming a cardinal feature of the economy, whereas in Israel's previous inflationary period, private investment was of small significance.

Government Responsibility

THE Government is responsible for seeing that no lag takes place during the critical few years ahead. The cost-of-living index must be kept at about 100 points whatever happens to German Reparations, UJA donations or other grants. Here the Government has to plan the use of its funds carefully. It may, as seems likely, put its faith in production and go on putting all its resources into investment in order to have local output catch up with the purchasing power of the population as rapidly as possible. If a gap still remains for a few years, the Government will borrow from abroad to use the economy through.

Alternatively it may follow the advice of Professor Patinkin by putting aside into reserve what it can so as to be able later, when foreign aid declines, to maintain the import of consumer goods and the level of investments during the few years that may still go by before the economy finally becomes self-sufficient.

Which decision is taken depends on a careful calculation of the national accounts, that is on a plan. This is the time when a five-year projection of the country's economic future is imperative. Such a projection has been prepared by the Bank of Israel. It should give the answer to the burning question how the Government is to programme the use of the marginal funds available to the Treasury.

(This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on November 18.)

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Tel Aviv Stockmarket

Downward Trend in Ordinary Shares as Prices Fall

THE downward trend in ordinary shares continued during the week under review, with prices falling on balance for the week, despite some signs of recovery. Sellers appear to be pressing the market, either in order to prepare cash for new issues or for end of the year "window-dressing," or else because of fear that prices may drop further. Buyers appear reluctant, evidently waiting for still better possibilities to embark on investments at cheaper prices.

Comparing Wednesday's prices with those of a week earlier, most of the ordinary shares lost between 5 and 10 points. The list of losses includes Bank Leumi, Gisar Hityashvut, Bank Leumi Investment, Ellern Investment, Feuchtwanger Investment, Housing Mortgage 7% Profs., I.I.D.C., Ata, Meller, Phoenicia 9% Preferred Ordinary, Palestine Cold Storage, American Israelit Paper, Alliance Tire, Delek, Jordan Exploration etc., while Assis dropped by close to 15 points. The few brighter spots included Africa Palestine, probably in expectation of the dealings in rights, which have been scheduled for December 15. Also better were General Mortgage Bank shares.

The Prospectus for the IL1m. of 8 per cent Preferred Ordinary shares at 100 per cent of Dubek Ltd. was published and subscription began with the banks. Even if clients have already asked their bankers to subscribe for them, they must call personally to affix their signature to a special application form prepared by the company. It appears that the issue will be easily sold out, and that the subscription list with the company will be closed immediately upon its opening on December 7.

The issue of IL250,000 of Nechushtan Co. 8 per cent Pref. ord. shares was oversubscribed some 30 times, thus setting a new record. The company has decided to draw 2,000 applications out of some 6,000 by lot, and allot to each IL100 of shares without taking into consideration the amount asked for in each application.

Some demand was apparent in the linked bonds section and prices of dollar-linked showed firmness, particularly on Wednesday. This move may be connected with re-investment of funds expected to be received after December 15th from the 1/30th of Tavel Dollar redemption. In the meantime, Bank of Israel informed the banks that they would be ready to exchange Tavel dollar against 6% dollar-linked Government Development Bond in the following ratio: for each $100.— Tavel dollar Series 8 drawn for redemption in addition to $100.— Tavel dollar not so drawn they offer IL380.— Nominal value of the Development Bonds. It is not yet clear to what extent holders of Tavel dollar would be prepared to accept this offer as long as the present low level of dollar-linked bond in the market persists.

On the free market the price of oil shares went along with the general trend. Lapidot having withdrawn to 8.27, while Naphta shares were on Wednesday 161½ and the new shares 111½ (to which of course, the IL50 not paid up has to be added). Yam Hamelach B Founders were 200, a drop of 15 points for the week.

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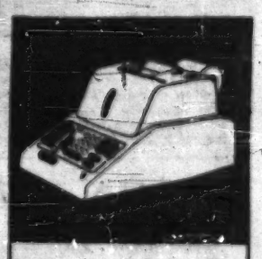

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SPLITS THREATEN THE MAGHREB

The Middle East Scene By Amnon Bartur

IT is just possible that Field-Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer's delegation, which went to Moscow this week, will have an opportunity of brushing shoulders with the Moroccan military mission which is already in the Kremlin to negotiate the supply by the Soviet Government of an undisclosed number of MIGs and Ilyushins to Rabat.

Such an unexpected rendezvous will have more than symbolic significance, for the presence of these Moroccans in the Soviet capital marks the first successful attempt on Moscow's part to penetrate the Arab Maghreb, after its major breakthrough into the Arab world in 1955, when the Czech arms deal with Egypt was concluded. Some observers have attributed Rabat's move to its desire for a speedy solution to the Algerian problem. King Muhammed and President Bourguiba, they point out, may hope that, the more openly the Soviet Union and Communist China become involved in North Africa, the more France's allies will be drawn in to redress the balance.

Others have pointed out that the move was an attempt to appease the country's left-wingers who have been decrying King Muhammed's pro-Western policy which allegedly allowed American military advisers to infiltrate into the Moroccan armed services.

Neither of these explanations seems quite adequate, although there may be an element of truth in both. The turn towards the Eastern Bloc, whether threatened or actual, is a common phenomenon in the countries of the Maghreb and has to be considered in the larger framework of African and Arab attitudes.

Claim to Mauritania

ONE of the main preoccupations of Moroccan foreign policy during the past few months has been the campaign to annex the ex-French territory of Mauritania. During the recent tour of King Muhammed in the Arab world, the help of all the countries he visited was mobilized and all the joint communiques issued during these visits spoke of Morocco's historical title to that territory. There is no doubt that Rabat's latest was intended to induce the West to support this claim as well as to guarantee the support of the Communists.

One rather surprising development in this connection has been Tunisia's refusal to back Rabat's arguments over Mauritania. The refusal, which was blunt and somewhat arbitrary, served no useful purpose, since there was not the slightest hope that Morocco's claims would be accepted, anyway. In fact, the Tunisian announcement had the attributes of a public reproof whose vehemence is matched only by Rabat's angry reaction.

It is difficult to discover why, and against what, this rebuff was given. President Bourguiba had himself accepted Eastern Bloc aid by concluding a £3m. credit agreement with Poland, and has no right, therefore, to censure Rabat for taking such aid. Nevertheless as the London Times recently pointed out, there is no evidence that the two countries' latest excursions behind the Iron Curtain were deliberately timed to coincide. In fact, the motives prompting the two governments have not been at all the same. Bourguiba said earlier this year that he would accept aid from the Communist countries if there were no political strings attached; and the £3m. credit agreement with Poland has been prompted by cold business calculations and is not likely bring in its wake any appreciable Communist penetration.

Not so the Moroccan move. Apart from the fact that Morocco can have no conceivable practical use for jet planes, the latest deal is expected to bring with it some 150 Soviet technicians to service the planes. The deal, moreover, gives the impression of being a first step towards adopting a "positive neutralist" line similar to that of Cairo. This is not what Bourguiba really wants: despite his frequent pronouncements and threats, the Tunisian leader firmly believes that his country should link her destiny to that of the West.

Internal Difficulties

IT must be remembered, however, that King Muhammed V has to contend with internal problems of which Bourguiba is free. One of the most important of these is the existence of a strong opposition which leans considerably towards the Left. This opposition draws its strength mainly from the trade unions, and is led by men who left the ruling Istiqlal Party and formed a rival organization of their own. The split took place early last year, when Mehdi ben Barka, President of the National Assembly, Mahjoub ben Sadiq, the trade union leader, and a number of other influential Istiqlal leaders left the party to form the National Union of Popular Forces (U.N.F.P.).

The opposition proved so strong that King Muhammed saw it last May to appoint his son, Moulay Hassan, as Deputy Prime Minister, he himself retaining the powers of the premiership.

Morocco's difficulties, however, like those of all newly independent countries, are more economic and social in character than political, and the new administration has been concentrating its efforts on these problems. Three months ago, the Government announced a Five Year Development Plan intended, among other things, to provide employment for idle workers, to raise the standard of living of the people, to establish new industries, to increase agricultural output and to cater for a steady rise in population (estimated at 200,000 annually).

Maghreb Unity Wrecked

MEANWHILE, the unity of the Great Maghreb, as it is called, has suffered some damage. Rabat has taken the Tunisian attitude on Mauritania very seriously and has even adopted the drastic step of recalling its Ambassador in Tunis. The Tunisian position, which was outlined at a press conference held by Foreign Minister Sadok Mukaddem late last week, is based on the principle that all peoples should have liberty to choose their political future, and that, if an independent Mauritania should decide to adopt some sort of union with Morocco at a later date, the Tunisians will welcome this decision. Such a project seems at present neither logical nor practical.

Resentment has been so pronounced in Rabat, however, that President Bourguiba's decision has been termed "treachery," and the Tunisians are being accused of wanting to help Paris secure military and other footholds in Mauritania. Tunis reaction to these attacks has been restrained so far, and the newspapers have been trying to dismiss Rabat's wrath as impulsive and sentimental.

But the persistence of Rabat in its all-out attacks cannot remain unanswered for long, especially as Cairo has seized the occasion to slander the Tunisian President. The situation seems so grave, in fact, that some Arab circles in Beirut have expressed the fear that the feuds and the rivalries from which the Arab East has suffered so much during the past decade are about to plague the Arab West (*maghreb*).

Kishon on Kishon

One of the best programmes I have heard over Galei Zahal for a long time was "Ephraim Kishon at the microphone." It was a simple conception but effective — an interview with Ephraim Kishon interspersed with some of his best sketches.

Kishon came over well and his views on humour and his own writings were of interest. He began his writing career in Hungary, but on his arrival in Israel worked in a kibbutz ("I'd never heard of Hebrew before I came here"). He attended an ulpan, learnt a dictionary by heart.

He adopts Hobbes' approach to laughter — delight at the downfall of others. His own characters generally have a basis in reality but he doesn't really differentiate as to whether the character or the situation is the more important.

Kishon is both a humorist and a satirist, and it was interesting to hear his views on this topic. He explained the commonly accepted differentiation as "if a man gets kicked, it is comedy; if the Minister of Finance gets kicked, it is satire" (for taxpayers, it could also be tragedy). But he insists that satire has an objective — to educate and to improve. Moreover, satire is based on fact — a real and an imaginary situation. Kishon feels that he writes satire quite well — yet precisely in this field he has met his greatest failures. He complains that there is no audience in this country for satire and the critics have shown a lack of understanding on this score. Unfavourable criticism, he claims, does not have much effect on the audience — but it influences the theatre and lowers the morale of the actor. Good humour is one not based on cheap effects (e.g. pornography) and can be translated (here he cited Schweik and Gulliver — but what about Yiddish humour?).

His objection to *sabra* humour is based on its untranslatability, which for him is sufficient cause for condemnation (rather a narrow outlook, but then the whole concept of "good humour" and "bad humour" is surely unnatural).

His plans for the future? To keep healthy and concentrate on larger works, such as plays, instead of dissipating his talents.

The excerpts chosen to illustrate the interview were Kishon classics. They included that marvellous sketch of the underground movement meeting in a Tel Aviv cafe (from the first Batzal Yarok show) which is zany humour of the highest order. The music too was wittily selected and the producer, Ram Ben-Ephraim, was responsible for an excellent hour's radio.

* * *

KOL Yisrael's new series devoted to Israelography, edited by Yigal Lawsin, made a pleasant bow. Its terms of reference were a bit hard to grasp—but the net is spread wide and the resultant collection proved informative.

The editor provided attractive and amusing opening remarks; it was an easy *sabra* style which set a light tone.

Radio Review

The first interview with Professor Ashbel on rainfall was a good idea but was ineptly conducted; the questions were not well-chosen and this led to superficiality in replying. Then, after a brief soundpicture of the Beersheba camel-market, we moved to Nahal Oren to hear about excavations dealing with the Neolithic period. Finally—the item that best accorded with the traditional concept of *yediat ha-aretz*—a description by Dr. Zeev Vilnai of the terrain through which the new Sdom-Eilat road will pass.

* * *

ANOTHER new series to open last week was on "Jewry of our Time: the views of Israel youth on the Jewish people." The first subject was "The nature of modern anti-Semitism," which contained interesting material but suffered from claustrophobia in its 20-minute limit. The result was a certain lack of a focal point and a complete vagueness as to what was happening (who were the youth participating? Where was this discussion recorded? What was the occasion?) at least until the final announcement.

The programme was not helped by the inferior quality of some of the recordings—the guest expert, Dr. Shaul Esh, sounded as if he were gargling most of the time. He stressed the biological nature of modern anti-Semitism; in the past a victim could escape by conversion, but to the modern anti-Semite, once a Jew always a Jew.

The younger generation produced a variety of theories—the most encouraging aspect being that Israel youth are obviously challenged by the phenomenon of world anti-Semitism. One speaker, basing himself on the statement that anti-Semitism was due to the Jew being strange and weak, commented "We cannot stop being strange — but we can stop being weak". A girl student put forward the view that "the anti-Semite is a coward who does not want to admit his cowardice, and the existence of the Jew shows him his place in the world".

One of the most original contributions came from a participant who based himself on a U.S. survey to examine the psycho-neurosis of anti-Semitism. One of his theories was that the anti-Semite is a neurotic type who has failed in, but wants to be accepted by society; often a product of a broken home, he is consciously or subconsciously jealous of the better-welded Jewish home (this terminology will sound familiar to anyone who knows Americans). Only the strong can afford to be different, he said, and therefore the Jews are strong.

The second expert on the panel — Ephraim Shmueli — tended to agree with this last analysis and saw modern anti-Semites as men who stand before their world powerless in any other direction. This world is too hard for them and in their guilt-complex they turn on the Jews as an unusual and perhaps incomprehensible phenomenon.

From all this it is apparent that a great deal was packed into 20 minutes. The shortness of time meant that there was little opportunity to go very deeply into any point; on the other hand it meant that the editor had to keep the programme moving. The result was somewhat bitty but nevertheless provided plenty of food for thought.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Stephen Foster music (tomorrow at 3.50); Casals at the Prado Festival (tomorrow at 9.15); Surrealist Music (tomorrow at 10.15); Offenbach's "La Perichole" (Sun. at 11 a.m.); A night with Mediterranean fishermen (Sun. at 3.30); "In Beduin Tents" (Sun. at 7.45); Mozart concert from the Salzburg festival (Sun. at 9.30); "The Bread We Eat" (Mon. at 6.05); "The First Sin" by Aharon Meged (Mon. at 9.30); Kol Yisrael Orchestra plays Shostakovitch's 9th Symphony and Brahms 1st Piano Concerto with Mindru Katz as soloist (Tues. at 9.15); Mattyas Seiber memorial programme (Weds. at 6.30); "This is you problem"—Survivors of the Nazi holocaust (Weds. at 8.30); Albert Memmi feature (Weds. at 10.32).

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6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R.) 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.55 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcement. 11.01 Popular Concert: Dvorak: Czech Suite; Khatchaturian: Violin Concerto (Soloist: Ruggiero Ricci); Sibelius: Romance in C. 12.10 Military Bands. 12.30 Hebrew Songs. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.00 Kabbalat Shabbat. 3.33 Youth Corner. 4.00 Special Foreign Language Programme. 4.05 Classics: Request Programme. Corelli-Geminiani: "La Folia" (Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal); Tchaikowsky: Piano Concerto No. 1 in B-flat minor; Moussorgsky: "Night on a Bare Mountain." 6.05 Bible Reading. 6.15 The Mormon Tabernacle Choir. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.20 "Music for your Enjoyment." 7.50 Shabbat Songs. 8.00 "For You & for You" — ed. by Y. Ben-Herzl & H. Bashan. 8.35 Folklore of the Nations—Japan. 8.58 Announcements. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Friday Evening Concert: Maurice Jacobi: Capriccio Israelien, played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Georg Singer; Mahler: Symphony No. 4 in G, performed by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra with Ettel Sussman (Soprano), conducted by Heinz Freudenthal. Hebrew: Efraim Dror. 10.30 "A Moment of Poetry." 10.32 Concert Preview. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.00 a.m. Services. 7.37 Light Classical Music: Suppe: Overture "Beautiful Galathea"; Mendelssohn: Piano Concerto No. 1 in G-minor, opus 25 (Soloist: Ania Dorfmann); Ippolitov-Ivanov: Caucasian Sketches. 8.27 Today's Programmes. 8.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Vivaldi: Oboe Concerto in F; Honegger: Concerto da Camera. 9.15 The Week's Diary. 9.30 Hebrew Songs. 10.00 "The World of Science"—weekly ed. by Drs. N. Sharon & G. Michaeli & presented by G. Tarquin. 10.45 Amelita Galli-Curci (Soprano): Gounod: Juliet's Song from "Romeo and Juliet"; Bizet: Aria from "The Pearl Fishers." 11.00 "Captain Up." 11.10 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.30 "Stage & Screen." 1.00 The Kol Yisrael Light Orchestra. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Youth Corner. 3.50 Light Music. 4.20 Mozart: Sonata for Two Pianos, in D, K. 448, played by Robert and Gaby Casadesus (recorded at the Salzburg Festival, 1960). 4.40 "New Poetry" — ed. & presented by [illegible] Halfi. 5.00 Nations' Songs. 5.30 "Science Studio." 5.45 Oriental Songs. 6.05 The Art of Drawing — talk. 6.15 The Viola (b): Handel-Casadesus: Concerto in B-minor, for Viola and Orchestra (Soloist: Emanuel Vardi). 6.30 Hebrew Songs. 7.20 The Weekly talk by A. Alon. 7.35 "Melaveh Malka." 7.55 Light Symphonic Music played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra: 1. Seven Viennese Dances by Schubert, arranged by Max Schoenherr; 2. "Spellbound" by Marchetti (Soloist: Josef Olearchik — Violin); 3. Selection from "Snow White" by Churchill, arranged by Shabtai Petrushka; 4. Hora Pizzicatto by Misha Michaeloff. 8.25 Sports. 8.45 Bible Reading: Melachim 2, chaps. 5 & 6. 8.58 Programme Announcement. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 The Prado Festival, 1960: Schumann: Piano Quartet in E-flat major, opus 47; Schubert: First Movement of the String Quintet in C, played by the Vegh Quartet with Pablo Casals ('Cello). 9.55 Talk by Ezra Sussman. 10.15 "Serial Music"—an illustrated programme, produced by Josef Tal. 11.10 "Concert": Locatelli: Concerto Grosso in F-minor, played by "I Musici"; Dallapiccola: "Canti di Prigione" (Conductor: Igor Markevitch). 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
469, 422.5 & 202.7 M.
Commercial Programme:

Today: 3.30 p.m. Opening. 3.31 Melodies. 3.15 The Adventures of Ellery Queen. 4.00 Oriental Songs. 4.05 Music from Films. 4.20 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 Programme ed. by I. Dalice. 10.00 Folk Dances. 10.15 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down. Tomorrow: 9.30 Opening. 9.31 Hebrew Songs. 10.00 Musical Miniatures. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

"IMMIGRANTS" HOUR: Today & Tomorrow: 6.00 Rumanian. 6.45 Hungarian. 7.00 French. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Mograbi. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Yiddish. 8.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-3.15 and 5.30 11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.8 M.): Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 Editorial Opinion. 10.35 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.00 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.45 News. 6.55 Editorial Opinion. 7.05 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME
(218, 225 & 235 M.)

Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Request Programme. 6.55 Reading from the "Haftara" by A. Gurewitz. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Vis-a-Vis." 7.30 The Week's Events. 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Bach & Berlioz. 9.00 News. 9.15 Entertainment Programme. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Pleasant Tunes. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (31.25, 25.12 & 19.5; M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News, News Comment, From Near & Far. Tomorrow: News, International Commentary, Sports Review.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION — English Programmes: (451 & 405 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.25 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Stubby's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.15 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wal by Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.30 Midnight Lovers.

BRIDGE

by JERUSALEMITE

A MOST UNUSUAL PLAY

S. A K 4
H. 9 8
D. 9 6 5 3 2
C. A K 9

N
W E
S

S. 8 6 5 3
H. A K Q 10 4
D. —
C. 6 4 3 2

The above distribution is taken from "Spotlight on Card Play" by Robert Darvas & Paul Lukacs.

You are South in a four hearts contract. West leads the queen of diamonds. What is your plan?

If trumps break and either of the two black suits splits favourably, you may ruff the opening lead, draw three rounds of trumps and establish a long card in the respective black suit. But beware: you must guess the right suit at once, because being short of trumps you will never get a second chance. The overall odds in your favour are of the order of 15%.

The next try is to make six trump tricks by ruffing in dummy. Cash the ace and king of a black suit and play a third round. If the suit breaks and so do the trumps, you are back to the original plan; if the suit does not break you still have a 50 per cent chance of finding the jack of trumps together with the long suit. Your odds have improved.

But there is a really superior way of giving yourself a good chance of landing six tricks in trumps. Ruff out your own trumps! Ruff the diamond which has been played to the first trick, cross over to dummy and continue ruffing diamonds. You have in all four entries to dummy, and this together with the opening lead will let you use all your trumps for ruffing purposes. And then the nine and eight of trumps must yield you the sixth trump trick.

Unless you are unlucky enough to find either defendant with a black singleton, this line of play will yield ten tricks. And you have improved your chances to something like 70%.

POST X-WORD PUZZLE

ACROSS.—1. You won't get far with a broken chin. 4. Shows one's teeth. 8. Go to get an article in India. 10. A piece of land. 12. By no means a dull resort, mostly. 14. One of the lesser lights in pictures. 15. Two-legged mixture of eel and dab. 17. Obviously a sound marksman. 21. Hardly a patient thing to say. 22. One all! 23. Do you only need one to get into the army? 26. He's not at home. 27. For a tired pussy? 30. Is on the carpet, perhaps, for picking up dirt. 32. This order is perfect. 34. Female road-building. 35. Man consisting mostly of hot water? 36. Behold Mao, right in bottom place. 37. Get the measure of Gregory.

DOWN.—1. Could she help you to have vision? 2. The sort of nut you can drink? 3. Steal a key from a garment. 5. An attractive bar, perhaps! 6. You've heard of his wife. 7. Poem. 9. Aesthetic skill in earthenware? 11. One of the first things to happen at a race-meeting. 13. In an upright position. 16. One of the good things in a dog's life. 18. He may be found in cathedral or college. 19. She may be about mother's age. 19. The point of punctuation. 20. That woman in the leather belt. 22. Incited. 24. Allude to the fact that it might be freer? 25. Certainly not copperplate. 28. Deceptive [illegible] possibly. 29. Take a chair. 30. It sounds feeble for a tithe. 31. Foreign flag-bearer, possibly. 31. To be on it was sheer torture. 33. Hand of the beast.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—1. Cap-a. 4. Scraps. 9. Lip. 12. Prove. 13. Clan-king. 14. Far-a-day. 16. Cow-per. 17. Caribbean. 21. Hon. 22. Eve. 23. Are. 25. Grand-Duke. 27. Tea-set. 28. Moderns. 32. Improved. 34. Riga. 35. We-d. 36. G.I.-ants. 37. Beak.

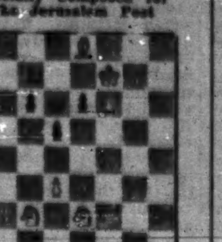
DOWN.—1. Cuff. 2. Poor. 3. Mica. 5. Cannes. 6. Ali(Baba). 7. Sugars. 9. Ply. 11. Rajah. 12. Ma-tin. 15. Chen. 16. Pe-ru. 18. Roma(roamer). 19. (Her)Bert. 20. Eva. 23. Adder. 24. E-king. 26. String. 26. Get out. 28. New. 29. Oder(odour). 30. Rice. 31. Sack. 32. Pea.

Winter Season at the HOLYLAND HOTEL JERUSALEM Tel. 24490/99/90
★
A Change of Air Will Do You Good!
Book now for January and February
★
Helicopter Flights on December 6 — 2.30 p.m.
★
Hotel bus from Taxi Israel Rehov Hapalmach — corner Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem

CHESS

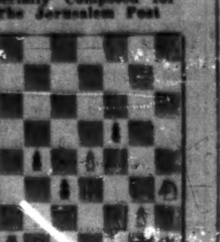
Friday, December 2, 1960

Problem No. 1389
Ing. H. Bartolovic, Zagreb
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kf7; Qb5; Be5, Bc8; Kte1, [illegible]; Pd2; Pd5, f6. (9)
Kd6; Pc4, c7, d5, e6. (5)
White mates in two (2x)

Problem No. 1390
E.A. Levenston, Jerusalem
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kg1; Qb1; [illegible]; Bc1; Bg7; Kte1, Kth3; Pc4. (8)
Ke1; Pc4, d3, f5. (4)
White mates in two (2x)

SOLUTIONS, Problem No. 1388 (Burger): 1.Bd5! — a cross-checker built on classical lines with an ideal key-move. The two captures of the key-piece contribute valuable by-play (Mansfield).

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL CHESS

The inclusion of chess in the field of activities of the Sport Authority headed by Mr. R. Dafni, himself an ardent chess fan, is a significant step in the development of Israel Chess. There is good reason to believe that at long last adequate Government support will be provided, thus creating favourable conditions for this branch of cultural activity which has long been neglected. However, it is up to the Israel Chess Federation to make the utmost of the promised financial support by working out a thorough plan for the many needs. This calls in the first place for the setting up of an adequate programme for the young generation, including systematic work in schools, training courses for promising players, chess literature, national and international tournaments and the like. Should such a programme be carried out properly we may look ahead to a bright future.

A CHESS CLUB AT EILAT was inaugurated recently under the auspices of the Tel Aviv Municipality and organized by M. Harmorosh. Israel champion J. Porath was the club's guest this week, lecturing on the Leipzig Olympics and demonstrating some games. The Eilat championship is now being played, with 24 players taking part.

OLD RIVALS

Grandmasters Bobby Fischer and Svetozar Gligoric have met many times over the board at various tournaments. Last year, at the Candidates' tournament, each won a game with the other two games drawn. At Leipzig they met as the leaders of their teams in the second round of the finals:

Game No. 224
Nimzovich Defence
S. GLIGORIC — R. FISCHER

1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 e6 3.Ktc3 Bb4 4.e3 0-0 5.Bd3 d5 6.Ktf3 Ktc6 7.0-0 dc 8.B:c4 Bd6 9.Ktb5 Be7 10.b3 a6 11.Ktc3 b5 12.Bd3 Bb7 13.Qe2 Bd6 14.Bd1 Qe7 15.Bb1 e5 16.d5 Ktd8 17.Ktg5 h6 18.Ktge4 Kt:e4 19.Kt:e4 f5 20.Kt:d6 c:d 21.g4 [illegible] 22.R:a4 [illegible] 23.Re4 [illegible] 24.b4 Ktf7 25.Bb2 Rg6 26.f4 e:f 27.Q:f3 Rf8 28.B:f5 Ktg5 29.Qh5 R:f5 30.Q:g6 Kt:h3+ 31.Kh2 Rg5 32.Re4 Qf6 33.Qe5. Black resigns.

Another of Fischer's rivals at the Candidates' tournament became the world champion in the meanwhile. Their encounter at Leipzig was a short but a very exciting one:

Game No. 225
French Defence
R. FISCHER — M. TAL

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Ktc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 Ba5 6.b4 c:d 7.Qg4 Kte7 8.b:a d:c 9.Q:g7 Rg8 10.Q:h7 Ktbd7 11.Ktf3 Qc7 12.Bb5 Bd7 13.0-0 0-0-0 14.Bg5 Kt:e5 15.Kt:[illegible] [illegible] Draw, in view of the inevitable perpetual check.

Game No. 226
King's Indian Defence
ALONI — DAMNJANOVIC

[illegible]

Playing against Norway in the [illegible] Shaul Czerniak produced the following fine game:

Game No. 227
Caro-Kann Defence
CZERNIAK — de LANGE

[illegible] Black resigns.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

Jerusalem Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, Dec. 3, 1960
Saturday: 6.45, 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45, 8.45.

CHEN CINEMA-JERUSALEM, 72 Jaffa Rd., Tel. 22865 — LESLIE HOWARD in his best picture PIMPERNEL SMITH. No complimentary tickets.

EDEN Tel. 23829 — A man's picture that women love! Gary Cooper, Charlton Heston (Ben Hur) THE WRECK OF THE MARY DEARE. Cinemascope and Metrocolor.

JERUSALEM — Efrym Yeval. Sat., Sun., Mon.: IMITATION GENERAL, a spicy comedy with Glenn Ford. Tues., Wed., Thurs.: SADDLE THE WIND, Robert Taylor, Julie London.

OR-GIL Tel. 26486 — Mark Stevens, Forrest Tucker and Gale Robbins in Gunsmoke in Tucson. Cinemascope. Colour by De Luxe.

HABIRAH Tel. 26399 — KATIA. 6.45, 9 p.m. Romy Schneider, Curd Jurgens.

ARNON Tel. 24929 — Norman Wisdom in THE SQUARE PEG. 2nd Week. 6.45, 8.45.

ORION Tel. 22914 — Cinemascope—Technicolor. Owing to length of film, performances begin at: 3.30—6.30—8.45. They Came to Cordura. Gary Cooper—Rita Hayworth, Van Heflin — Tab Hunter.

ORNA Tel. 24733 — 2nd Week. Cinemascope - Color de Luxe. ELANA EDEN in one of the beautiful love stories of the Bible: The Story of Ruth. Stuart Whitman, Peggy Wood.

RON Tel. 23104 — Moira Shearer — Ludmilla Tcherina—Anton Walbrook—Leonide Massine in the fantastic and fascinating screen achievement: Red Shoes. With the International Ballet Group in glorious technicolor. Music by the London Symphonic Orchestra under the baton of Sir Thomas Beecham, also Sunday 10.30 a.m. Today at 3 p.m. J'IRAI CRACHER SUR VOS TOMBES.

SEMADAR Tel. 33742 — Vittorio Da Sica — Sophia Loren — Marcello Mastroianni —Yvonne Sanson. Four great Italian stars in the gay film La Bella Mugnaia.

TEL OR Tel. 23570 — 2nd Week. A Question of Adultery, with Donald Houston, Julie London, Anthony Steel. Adults only. "Forum" Film.

ZION HALL Tel. 23286 — FRANCOISE ARNOUL teaches love to the youth of occupied Paris: LE CHEMIN DES ECOLIERS, with: Bourvil — Alain Delon, Lino Ventura. ADULTS ONLY.

Commencing Saturday, December 3

EDISON Tel. 24056 — Sat. at 6.45 only. Daily: 3.30—6.45—8.45. Finally passed censorship. The great French film LE FRIC. Jean-Claude Pascal — Pascal Robert—Eleonora-Rossi-Drago. Adults only. Fri. at 2.30 FILLE DE NUIT.

STUDIO Tel. 24055 — The picture everybody enjoys: SAYONARA, starring Marlon Brando—Miko Taka. Fri. at 2.30: CARRY ON NURSE.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., Dec. 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15

TEL-AVIV Cinema — Sat. 7.15, 9.30. Weekdays 3.30, 7.15, 9.30. 2nd Week — Today at 2 p.m. LET'S MAKE LOVE. The couple everyone is talking about: MARILYN MONROE ★ YVES MONTAND.

ALLENBY Tel. 33820 — 3rd Week. Romy Schneider, Hans Moser, Marcel Marceau, Jean Claude Pascal: Die Schoene Luegnerin. A brilliant Eastmancolor FORUM FILM.

ARMON DAVID — The great success of the year: Les Vieux de la Vielle, with Jean Gabin — Noel Noel, Pierre Fresnay. English and Hebrew subtitles.

BEN-YEHUDA — 2nd Week. Premiere. ROD STEIGER in AL CAPONE. Adults only. 3.30, 7.30, 9.30. No complimentary tickets.

CHEN — A few months of love every year... These men took it... Ernest Borgnine—John Mills. These women gave it! Anne Baxter—Angela Lansbury. SUMMER OF THE 17TH DOLL. ADULTS ONLY.

EDEN 3rd Week — Abd El Halim Hafez in Days and Nights. A musical melodrama.

ESTHER — Judy Holiday, Dean Martin. Fun—Romance—Singing. Bells are Ringing. M.G.M. Film.

GAT Tel. 27888 — 5th Week. The American who even Americans cannot recognise: L'Amerique Insolite. 3.30, 7.15, 9.30. Transport available to all parts of the town after the perfs. Air-conditioning.

HOD Second Week — Pierre Brasseur, Daniel Gelin, Anne Heywood in a film of millions: Carthage in Flames. In colour Technorama.

MIGDALOR — Liselotte Pulver—Carlos Thompson: DAS WIRTSHAUS IM SPESSART.

MOGRABI 3rd Week — Kim Novak, Kirk Douglas, Ernie Kovacs; Barbara Rush: STRANGERS WHEN WE MEET. Weekdays: 3.30; 7.15; 9.30. Adults only.

MAXIM Tel. 27457 — DAVY. British comedy. M.G.M. Film. Technicolor, starring: The Comedian Harry Secombe, Alexander Knox—Ron Randell.

OPHIR — The best kept secret of the war... "OPERATION AMSTERDAM." Peter Finch, Eva Bartok — Tony Britton. 3.30—7.15—9.30. Yair film.

ORION 9th Week — Warner Bros. Proudly Presents "A SUMMER PLACE" with SANDRA DEE, RICHARD EGAN, DOROTHY McGUIRE, ARTHUR KENNEDY and TROY DONAHUE. ADULTS ONLY.

PARIS — BRIGITTE BARDOT in her best picture LA FILLE SANS VOILE. Saturdays: 2 perfs. daily 5.45—7.30—9.30.

PEER Second Week — Never on Sunday (Jamais Le Dimanche). The sparkling film, for which MELINA MERCOURI won the first prize at Cannes 1960 Festival. Written — Directed — and Co-acted by JULES DASSIN. For adults only.

RAMAT GAN — Evening perf. 7.15—9.30. Curd Jurgens—Orson Welles, Sylvia Sims in a Rank top production of FERRY TO HONG KONG. Cinemascope—Eastmancolor. Mat. Sun., Tues., Thurs at 4: MAN OF 1,000 FACES.

SHDEROTH 13th Week — The most sensational picture of the year: Frederico Fellini's LA DOLCE VITA with Marcello Mastroianni, Anita Ekberg. For adults only. 3.30, 6.45, 9.30.

TAMAR Second Week — SOLEDAD. Andalusian songs and Flamenco dances. Cinemascope — in colour. 10, 12, 2, 4. Evenings 7.15, 9.15.

TCHELET 3rd Week — Israel Premiere: BORIS GODUNOV. Based on Pushkin's masterpiece. Music by Mussorgsky with the participation of the Bolshoi Ballet. Technicolor. 4, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.

YARON 8th Week — SHIRLEY MACLAINE, Venice award winner for this film, JACK LEMON, in Billy Wilder's best-ever comedy! THE APARTMENT. No complimentary tickets.

ZAMIR 3rd Week — SUSAN HAYWARD in I WANT TO LIVE.

ZAFON — Where Is My Daddy? The adventures of two children outwitting their Nazi pursuers, — a drama packed with suspense and humour. In magnificent colour. 2nd Week 2nd

Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday, December 3, 1960

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018 — Elia Kazan's new masterpiece Wild River, starring Montgomery Clift, Lee Remick. Fox film. Cinemascope and colour.

ARMON Tel. 4868 — 2nd Week. Sapphire. Nigel Patrick, Yvonne Mitchell, Michael Craig, Paul Massie. Hebrew and French titles. Eastman colour.

ATZMON Tel. 2003 — 2nd Week. M.G.M.'s big dramatic film NEVER SO FEW. Frank Sinatra, Gina Lollobrigida. Owing to length of film, performances start at 6.45 and 9.15 sharp.

EN DOR Tel. 3482 — Sat., Sun., Mon.: Fess Parker in Walt Disney's DAVY CROCKETT. Technicolor. Tues., Wed., & Thurs.: WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION. Tyrone Power — Marlene Dietrich — Charles Laughton. 2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9.

GAL OR Tel. 4567 — Joel MacCrea in THE OKLAHOMAN. Mats.: 40 GUNS, PURPLE PLAIN, TARZAN'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

MIRON Tel. 3003 — M.G.M.'s hilarious hit THE GAZEBO. Cinemascope. Glenn Ford—Debbie Reynolds.

MAY Tel. 2858 — LIANE, L'ESCLAVE BLANCHE, with MARION MICHAEL. Eastmancolor. Cinemascope.

MORIAH Tel. 61477 — 6th Week. Dorothy McGuire — Sandra Dee — Richard Egan in A SUMMER PLACE. Technicolor. FOR ADULTS ONLY. Owing to length of film, performances start at 6.30 & 9.

ORAH Tel. 4017 — The greatest comedy of the year: THE APARTMENT. Shirley MacLaine—Jack Lemmon. For adults only. No complimentary tickets. Owing to its length, the main feature starts at 4—6.45 and 9.10 p.m. sharp.

ORION Tel. 4020 — LOU COSTELLO in a science-fiction comedy: The 30 Foot Bride Of Candy Rock.

ORLY Tel. 61898 — One minute — Carmelit terminus. Awarded 2 Prizes at Cannes Film Festival: Hiroshima, Mon Amour. Emmanuelle Riva—Eiji Okada. FOR ADULTS ONLY. 2 perfs. nightly 6.45 and 9.

PEER Tel. 2232 — The "Easy" amusement girls in action: Mambo-Bar. Songs by Dalida. For adults only. German dialogue, English subtitles.

TAMAR Tel. 6582 — 2nd Week. After 7 weeks in Tel Aviv. The sensational winner of the 1959 Venice Film Festival award: Ashes and Diamonds.

FAITH IN THE WINGS

RELIGIOUS DRAMA. Meridian Books. 3 volumes, each IL8.40.

THE origin of the drama is rooted in religion. It was born in the Greek mysteries, while the modern theatre grew out of the medieval mystery plays. However, once the stage flourished in the sixteenth century, it moved away from its source and did not rely on religious inspiration; a few works of a religious nature were cast in a dramatic mould but a considerable proportion of these was intended for reading and private edification rather than public performance (e.g. Milton's "Samson Agonistes," Part Two of "Faust").

Only in recent decades has the bond really been renewed. The editor of "Religious Drama" claims that this is largely a result of the growing awareness of the dramatic nature of the liturgy, but this conclusion is hardly borne out by his selection of plays, which find their inspiration in the Bible, in religious history and martyrdom or in general theological concepts rather than in the liturgy. He argues that they mirror the Christian liturgy's pointing to the Divine drama of Redemption — but this, after all, is not the exclusive domain of the liturgy.

Modern drama frequently finds itself swimming in cosmic waters because the disillusionment of our age has set man to questioning the fundamentals of existence. Only 50 years ago the attention of man — and the theatre — was riveted on social problems; but the destruction of established values from 1914 on has turned the attention of thinkers to the very nature of existence and the failure of civilization.

John Lehmann has pointed out that contemporary art and literature disclose an intense search for myth and the heritage of the past in the awareness of the present. The modern dramatists in seeking a framework in which to present their aspirations have frequently fallen back on religious myth and history as a vehicle.

The three volumes comprised in this anthology concentrate on Christian drama. There is, for instance, no Greek drama. The sole Jewish representative is a poor playlet on Jonah by Wolf Mankowitz (Bridie treated the theme much more successfully). Incidentally several great Jewish authors over the past two centuries (e.g. Moshe Chaim Luzzatto and some of the Maskilim) have written religion dramas — although the intention was not performance. More recent drama, such as Anski's "Dybbuk" and Chayevsky's "Tenth Man" have been prompted by Jewish religious tradition, but there is no parallel among Jews to the Christian dramatic revival. The drama in Israel is se-

By Geoffrey Wigoder

cular and, even where it has turned to the Bible, the inspiration has been national rather than religious.

The first volume of this anthology comprises five fine plays inspired by religious myth and history. These are W. H. Auden's nativity play "For the Time Being," a remarkable poetic feat combining deep religious emotion with profound contemporary penetration; two Old Testament plays — Christopher Fry's "The Firstborn" (seen in Israel two years ago) and D. H. Lawrence's "David," which is effectively written in an Authorized-Version style and centres round the relationship between David and the much-maligned Saul; Dorothy Sayers' "The Zeal of thy House," dealing with the rebuilding of Canterbury Cathedral — dramatically the most exciting and original of these plays; and an American drama, "The Bloody Tenet" by James Schevill, constituting a plea for non-conformism.

The second volume contains 21 medieval mystery and morality plays which, despite their deceptive and disarming simplicity, are deeply moving and beautiful. The third volume includes a selection of modern moralities ranging from the brilliant (e.g. Charles Williams' "The House by the Stable") to the potboiler. The two major works in this volume are an adaptation of Melville's story of good and evil "Billy Budd" with its parallel to the Crucifixion and Lyon Phelps' "The Gospel Witch," based on the Salem witchcraft trials (perhaps less a religious drama than a condemnation of religious fanaticism).

This excellent anthology only scratches the surface and it is to be hoped that the series will be continued. Some of the greatest English examples are missing (e.g. the plays of Eliot, MacLeish's "J.B.," Shaw's "St. Joan") and so are plays written in other languages. But this selection makes abundantly clear the impact of religion on modern drama and the mutual benefit that has accrued — religion and its problems have acquired a new dimension while the highest cravings and questionings of the human spirit have been brought within the compass of the theatre and expressed within the categories of modern art — and thought-forms.

Advise and Comment

S. C. Hyman

ASSIGNMENT IN ISRAEL edited by Bernard Mandelbaum. Harper & Brothers, New York. 242 pp. $3.50.

THIS volume, published for the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, derives from lectures delivered last year at its Seminary Israel Institute, one of the purposes of which is to "offer to Americans an interpretation of the spiritual and cultural values of the State of Israel." Dr. Pike, the Anglican Bishop of California, describes the religious systems in Israel and some of their aspects in the law of the land. Brigadier S.L.A. Marshall's contribution is a worthwhile reprint of an article on the Israel Defence Forces which first attracted attention when published in Harper's Magazine. Music, the dance and plastic arts are dealt with by Francescatti, Anna Sokolow and Mitchell Fields respectively. The former Governor of Maryland, Theodore McKeldin, sets out the aims of the America-Israel Society.

The 15 chapters all attest to the fascination that Israel exercises on people, Jews and non-Jews alike, of widely differing interests and outlook. Many of the contributions deserve a wide circulation, perhaps as separate pamphlets to be discussed by study circles in the United States — and in Israel, too. In Israel especially, because they provide thoughtful criticism and analysis of problems that have not yet been overcome or of which Israel is not yet fully aware. Francescatti, for example, gently advises the young Israel artist to have "Perseverance. Patience." Leon Keyserling on economics; Lowdermilk, of course, on the utilization of the land; Philip Klutznick on his vision of the future city of Ashdod that he is helping to build; James S. Plaut, on industrial design; Margaret Mead, on problems of cultural accommodation in Israel (the most valuable chapter in the book) — these should be carefully studied here.

Another of the objects of the Seminary Israel Institute is to "strengthen the spiritual and cultural bonds between the State of Israel and America." Simon Greenberg's lecture deals directly with this admirable aim. Israel's pillar on which the spiritual bridge between the two communities is to be built is the Hebrew Language, which should be spread among the Jews of America. Its counterpart, the contribution which American Jewry can make to Israel, is the Synagogue says Greenberg. He implies that there are spiritual values in the Synagogue in the U.S. which are absent from Israel. The institutional importance of the Synagogue in America is not to be disputed. But I am afraid that from this centre of activity in the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York he lacks understanding of this aspect of Israel and is dangerously complacent about Judaism in the U.S.

In this collection Waldo Frank also speaks of reciprocity of action between Israel and the Diaspora. But he ends his chapter by referring the American Jew "ruthlessly to himself to self-examination, and to intellectual self-aid." "This," says Frank, "is the weakest part of American Jewry."

Life and Letters

The Victor Rousseau Prize for Literature, the most important of its kind in Belgium, was last week awarded to writer Victor Misrachi, a Jew, for his novel "Les Routes du Nord" (North Roads). Born in Antwerp in 1912, Misrachi was a prisoner of war in Germany for five years. He is employed at the Library of the University of Brussels.

RUTH LEVIN: Beduin Camp
From the painter's exhibition opening at the Jerusalem Artists' House tomorrow.

Obel Misses Point In Brainwashing Play

Obel presents "Time Limit" by: Henry Denker & Ralph Berkley. Hebrew: Zvi Ziv. Direction: Yoel Silberg. Set: Helen Oxenbury.

"TIME Limit," at the Obel, is a disappointing experience, not because it is a bad play and not because it is badly acted and directed, but because of the way the original idea of Henry Denker and Ralph Berkley has been mauled and distorted. The play as originally written was based on several incidents in the Korean war, in which American soldiers declared themselves to be in favour of Communism and accused the U.S. army of committing acts of terrorism.

Some of these men who returned to the United States were put on trial. This set off a whole series of investigations, both official and unofficial. The question of the breaking point of a man under torture and brainwashing was discussed from the physiological and psychological points of view. A flood of articles appeared in all types of papers and journals. Some of the most interesting claimed that the United States soldier was completely unfit to stand even the simplest brain-washing device or even suggestion, because he was utterly ignorant not only of the theories of Communism but, his own democracy. In America, "Communism" is a dirty word, and nothing about it is studied by the average citizen. He is therefore unable to rebut, in his own mind, the simplest suggestions of his clever captors, who explain Communism as the ideal way of life.

In the Obel production of the Denker-Berkley play there is no indication that the play is based on an ideological discussion. The drama has been doctored by an inexpert medicine-man who has stripped it of all of the meat and left the bare bones of the skeleton of the play. What emerges is a fairly interesting mystery, which is given the flash-back treatment of a detective play. This sort of thing is usually very effective on the stage. It has suspense and tension and holds the interest. But, in the present case, the story of the heroic attempts of Major Cargel to save his fellow prisoners-of-war, and the determined attempts of Captain Edwards, (the investigating officer) to save Major Cargel, might have been sufficient for a good drama, if there were not so many gaps where material was inexpertly cut.

Obel continues to be our only theatre where soul-searching and re-organisation have made a decided change for the better. Yoel Silberg, who might have been guilty of the play-doctoring, is also responsible for some fairly expert directing. The flash-backs shown in film, however, are very inexpertly done. The scenes are confused and badly shot.

The acting by Leo Fuller, Arye Einstein, Bezalel London, Abraham David, Raphael Shacher, Shafrira Zakai and Tova Pardo is all competent. The setting was designed by a person with a name new in the Israel theatre, Helen Oxenbruy. All credit is due to Miss Oxenbruy for making the Obel stage appear large and uncluttered.

'Boy Friend' Is Bright Amateur Show

The Little Theatre presents "The Boy Friend" by: Sandy Wilson. Direction: Don Rothey.

THE Little English Theatre has come up with what feels like a success in their presentation of the musical comedy, The Boy Friend. In order to produce this amusing play, the United States Marines have come to the rescue in the person of Don Rothey, who not only did the directing and choreography, but acted in the play as well. As if this one man legerdemain were not enough, Mr. Rothey called in his fellow

THEATRE NOTES

marines, stationed here as Embassy guards, to build the acceptable sets.

The Boy Friend is a musical comedy in the old-fashioned tradition and bears absolutely no resemblance to the highbrow comedies and tragedies which are set to music and are the fashion of to-day. It first appeared on the British stage some seven or eight years ago and was a huge success, probably because of its very simplicity and naivete. When it was transported across the Atlantic it underwent some changes in order to make it more sophisticated and was successful, mainly because Julie Andrews played the principal part. It is an ideal show for the Little Theatre because it lends itself so readily to exaggerations and spoofing. It also seems grateful to the uninhibited enthusiasms of amateurs, who have none of the tired boredom of professionals.

The play is set in a girls' finishing school in France, where English girls are polished and given the proper finish to acquire the right type of husband. The time is the early nineteen-twenties. Any play dealing in retrospect with this period can be funny, because the women's clothes were so truly comic. Sandy Wilson deliberately took the time-worn plot of the poor-little-rich-girl who falls in love with the disgruntled son of a nobleman, both posing as something other than their true selves. After the usual complications true love finds its way, and all the various and sundry couples in the play are happily united.

Everyone in the cast has a lovely time and the feeling of gooodwill and fun communicates itself happily to the audience. Zippora Peled is very good as Madame Dubonnet, the Mistress (of the school, of course). Stanley Brona is amusing as the rich Percival Browne, the father of our heroine. Three of the pupils at the school are played with proper spirit and verve by Ruth Gudgeon, Sima Maserov and Irene Goldstein. Tammy Murad is peppy and amusing as the inevitable French maid. Kathryn Garnett is appealing in the difficult role of the unhappy Pamela Browne, while John Edmunds is attractive as her boy friend (Mr. Edmunds was unfortunately suffering from laryngitis the night I saw the play).

Keith Beecher is very good as Tony's father, Lord Brockhurst, and put across his song "It's Never too late to Fall In Love" very skilfully. Aida Eschur acts the comic Lady Brockhurst. The boy friends are played by Don Rothey, Gary Berd and Yaron Plewinsky. Others participating are Ruth Warrenburg and Esther Amiel.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

New Exhibitions in Tel Aviv and Haifa

Bench And Bar Artists

ONE does not, somehow, connect members of the legal profession with painting. They are so linked to words that a foray into the field of literature seems natural while taking to canvas and colour evokes surprise. Now we have seven members of the Israel Bench and Bar, one woman and six men, however, demonstrating at an exhibition of their paintings at the premises of the Bar Association at 10 Daniel Frish Street that they can wield brushes to good effect.

According to the biographical notes in the Catalogue, most of the men have been painting since youth and Sara Moscovitch-Varkonyi can almost be reckoned a professional. She is a member of the Israel Painters and Sculptors Association, has often contributed to collective exhibitions and her work has been hung in the Royal Academy. She is the most competent of the group, using her brush with fluency and confidence to record her impressions of landscape, flowers and figures, and at the same time to achieve a rich surface. Moreover, she gives an air of robustness to the men, and grace and tenderness to the women and children.

Dr. Jacob Galili clearly enjoys trying to make a careful detailed record of his varied subjects, while Menahem Varshai obviously takes pleasure in the delicate weaving-together of colour harmonies, making "shorthand notes" of landscape in lightly touched watercolour.

Moshe March seems to have a real talent for painting. His colour and the way he uses it is vivacious and he is not afraid to tackle complicated compositions with several figures, such as the seaside studies with bathers, to which he is able to give pictorial value.

Dr. Benjamin Shehori's work is carefully planned and in his street scenes and still-life he pays attention to the formal elements and one has the impression that he has good art-schooling behind him.

The late Eliahu Hatchwell is represented by some pleasant watercolour landscape sketches and the small portraits of a child and a worker are really well painted and drawn.

Quite personal in feeling are the paintings of Gideon Margalith, who approaches his subject with a childlike vision. These groups of women, people looking into a room, studies of leaves and flowers with their lurid colouring, have a "primitive" charm and there is one "Interior" which shows a certain capacity to weave a number of objects into a unified whole.

S. W.

Chagall House, Haifa, has two exhibitions, the drawings of Joseph Hirsch and the paintings and sculpture of Jacob Leibl.

Joseph Hirsch

HIRSCH is undoubtedly a first-class draughtsman of the continuous line, drawing his forms in white on a darker background. There is little to criticize in his technique. His style, the cult of the exaggerated, the not-so-beautiful, the mirror-like distortions ("Mother and Child," 35), the gnarled body in so many component volumes ("Christ"), is at least as old as the Renaissance, if not older. Body and face may turn into so many geographical maps; a bay is cut out by the angle between arm and breast ("Greek Figure"); the mouth of "Figure Laughing," seen in profile, is a deep running inlet across the whole length of the face.

But Hirsch's interest is not anatomical. The attraction for him consists of the human features completely absorbed in the event of the moment. Many of his subjects are musicians and his best work lies in the coincidence of the act or the general structure with the personality of the model. The "Flute Player," so intent on his music, is far removed from daily cares, and the mouth of "The Singer" purses up to the point of disappearance. All this brings us very near to caricature, which certainly applies to "The Teacher", portrayed as a child, and "Woman", characterized in the chin. If the specific conditions that determine his approach are missing or are insufficiently stressed, a danger of mannerism arises, e.g. the otherwise well delineated "Old Fiddler" and the gnome-like "Drawing."

In order to round off the picture of Hirsch as the very capable graphic artist he is one must also study his work in more customary outlines. The realist "Portrait" of an old man possesses Cubist undertones to emphasize the features. "Woman in Landscape" is a nude, the rhythm of which seems to follow the wind, and this brings us to the classical elements in his style, among others "Mother and Child" (16) and "The Hero."

J. LEIBL: "Likeness," (wood).

Jacob Leibl

LEIBL, who presents both paintings and sculpture, is primarily a sculptor, although his monotypes, which, like his oils, are all abstracts, are quite good, particularly in the colour arrangement of the two "Compositions."

Indeed, the firm contours and comparative independence of his sculpture become a disadvantage in his oils, which depend on the relationship of parts. His colour is often scratchy or elsewhere too heavy. Properly speaking, the central motif of "Composition" (15) should float against its background; it hangs heavy. Several of the paintings are still quite passable — "Landscape" (25), because the subject supplies the composition and maintains the blue of the sea, the yellow of the sands and the dark masses of houses; and "Composition" (20), for the arrangement and graduated colours of the background.

On the other hand, in sculpture Leibl needs to deal only with the single composition complete in itself. Even where there are two motifs he usually merges them into one. As a sculptor Leibl continues to make good progress; he is managing to simplify his forms into unity, strengthening their relationship to the surrounding space, the only relationship which occupies him, by his use of the significant void. Perhaps the latter becomes monotonous through repetition but at the same time it permits him to make his forms more tenuous and graceful.

Leibl might possibly give more attention to texture. In his olive wood "Head" he employs the grain very satisfactorily.

H.

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Round the Bookshops

Hebrew...

JEPHTHAH has come down the ages as one of the most famous of Israel's judges, not because he judged so wisely but because he vowed so foolishly. Lion Feuchtwanger, in his "Jefta und seine Tochter," has tried to round out the image of his hero and not used the sacrifice as the central theme of his novel, but as the turning point of Jephthah's life. Ably translated into Hebrew by Ruth Livnit, it has been published in Sifriyat Poalim's cheap, (Lakol" edition as יפתח הגלעדי ובתו (221 pp.).

As Feuchtwanger sees it, Jephthah is a man created in the image of his God, that is, the Jehovah of the Twelve Tribes come to drive the heathen settlers and their heathen gods out of the Land of Canaan. Lonely, stubborn, proud in being different and better than the rest, brave but relentless and, above all, vindictive — those are the attributes that suit both Jehovah and his chosen judge. In driving this point home repeatedly, the author brings it to a climax in the story of the girl's sacrifice wherein she is shown as willing, nay eager, to yield herself unto her beloved and venerated God, by means of her beloved and venerated father — both equally inexorable in their vows and demands.

FOR children capable of grasping the underlying significance of a story or for parents who can explain this significance without spoiling the story, **Hakad Ha'atik** (יעקב אגם) will be a rich collection of tales. Though I suppose any eight- to ten-year old will enjoy their beauty and imaginativeness. (The Ancient Vessel, by Aryeh Ludwig Strauss, translated by Dan Pagis, illustrations by Sachsana Heimann, Sifriyat Poalim, 108 pp.)

Not all the stories are on an equally high level: while I liked the fantasy about a country where people are so peaceful and quiet they can hear the music of the stars, I did not like the last, "Yom Valayla," wherein the sun is a mother who has lost her children and their father, the stars and moon; they are condemned to chasing each other around the earth, never able to catch up. Now, while any child that has seen the moon by day will question the validity of this imagery, it is also, to my mind, not a very cheerful picture of the causality of day and night.

The story I liked best is "Hut Hakessem," about a boy who received a magic thread in reward for saving a wizard's life. The thread has a hook at its end and anything the hook is attached to will immediately fly up in the air like a kite. The possibilities, as one can imagine, are rich and amusing. Indeed, for sheer delight and fun this is the best of the collection.

The translator, like the author himself, is a poet and has caught the essential fancy of the original very well; his style is good, albeit somewhat uneven.

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EVERY new book put out by "Eked" publishers is a new pleasure to the effort and care that have visibly gone into its production. In **Beyod Ganei Hamelech** בגיד גני המלך (The Innermost Recesses of the King's Gardens, by Itiamar Yaoz-Kest, lettering and illustrations by Gad Ulmann, 22 pp.), the grace of the illustrations, layout and lettering almost overshadows the text.

A handful of very brief legends and poems, the text is related to and around the sad wisdom of King Solomon. It is, I think, a little too full of pessimistic philosophy to be really suitable for youth of any age. Typical of the book is the tale of the rose which asked the moon "how does one not die?" But the moon hid its face because it knew not. The rose then asked the sun, but the sun fled seawards because it knew not. Then the rose decided to go to wise King Solomon, possessor of the secrets of life and death. And King Solomon was old, and when he saw the rose he whispered "Oh, flower, how does one not die?"

M. A.

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... and English

MORE Mikes. Two recent volumes that have appeared in Steimatsky's Best-seller Library are **Down with Everybody** and **Uber Alles**. The former is a miscellany of satires directed against a variety of objects ranging from children to summer holidays. The main piece, "Down with Sleep", is a bitter fable of life in Budapest ("Yoketown, capital of Servilia") under Soviet rule—a humorist's "1984." A sample is the comment about the wife of the hero-victim after his death she is awarded the title "Widow of the People's Republic" and refuses any further offer of marriage—"She liked her title. It sounded as though the People's Republic were dead."

Among the most pungent essays is "A Shortage of Dragons" in which Mikes points out that the left-wing intellectuals of Europe, having lost all their beliefs and plagued by a guilty conscience, find an outlet for all their former idealism by keeping up a hatred for Franco. "It is true that Franco represents no international danger and that he is a toothless lion ... but what would become of us former left-wingers without him?" Incidentally there is a moral here for many Israel politicians who are still living in the world of the Spanish Civil War and have not yet recognized the contribution of Franco to rescuing Jews during the War or the realpolitik of our day.

"Uber Alles" is a report on a visit to Western Germany in 1952. This was the pre-sovereignty period and some of the comments, though penetrating, have become outdated. Nevertheless there is a shrewd assessment of the German character. The Western policy is summarized as "The Germans must be re-armed and kept fully disarmed; German industry must produce war materials and must be forbidden to produce war materials. Germany should be reunited but reunification must be prevented." Mikes notes cynically that the Germans have abolished Nazism from their memories (he describes his difficulties in finding an ex-Nazi) and are ready to forgive Britain for all she did to Germany.

He absolves the German people as a whole for responsibility for the Nazi crimes (his approach at times is reminiscent of the woolly liberalism we associate with the "Observer," although he tends to be "more realistic"). His claim is that cruelty is not the prerogative of the Germans and also that when they initially got saddled with the Nazis, their motives were comparatively innocent (apart from the fact that half the German people voted against the Nazis at the last free election of the Weimar Republic). Mikes lists the three most dangerous traits of the German character as "(1) they are prone to think; (2) they work hard; (3) they have a very special sense of humour." The German lack of humour means a lack of proportion and this is the mentality that has created two world wars; "Show me the first utterly nonsensical and truly popular limerick in German and I shall exclaim with joy 'The German danger has passed'."

Mikes is perpetually penetrating. "The German is always offended and someone else is at fault" he writes and, later, rounds off this thought with the comment "You can forgive people for almost everything except your own guilt." His final message is as ambiguous as Allied polity which he satirizes. "To those who say that the Germans will never improve, I say 'Please give them another chance'. To those who say 'Let bygones be bygones' I say 'Please do not give them another chance'."

G. K.

Stamp of the Week

In recognition of the 100th anniversary of the first treaty between the United States and Japan to promote mutual understanding and goodwill between the two countries, the U.S. Post Office Department issued a 4-cent commemorative stamp on September 26, 1960, during the goodwill tour of Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and his consort.

STAR-GAZING

WE trust that stargazers enjoyed last month's delightful performance of the meeting of four heavenly bodies: Saturn, Jupiter, Venus and the Moon.

For Saturn and Jupiter it was a "farewell" performance; around December 10 the latter will disappear, to be followed in a few days by Saturn.

Venus, however, will remain longer on the horizon after sunset, and will adorn the evening skies for almost four hours. Venus' light will reach —3.8. On the evening of December 21, the slim crescent of the three-day-old moon will be seen not far from Venus.

On December 30, Mars will be in opposition, that is, with regard to the earth directly opposite the sun. As the sun sets, so Mars will rise. Mars will be seen during the entire month in the constellation of Gemini (The Twins) and as its light will reach—1.3, it will be most conspicuous.

Following the disappearance of Jupiter, Mars will be, with the exception of Sirius, the brightest star in the sky. It should therefore be very easy to identify, and its red "colour" will be apparent. Mars will be "only" 90,000,000 kms. from us at its nearest point of approach, a comparatively short distance in terms of the cosmos. (The sun is an average 150,000,000 kms. away.)

Mars, however, is not in a "favourable opposition" — in some cases a planet may get to within 60,000,000 kms. of the earth. The reason lies in Mars' orbit, which is somewhat elliptical, while that of the other planets is more circular. The distance of Mars from us therefore varies during successive oppositions.

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BATTLE OVER EYE-TESTING

Doctors Dispute Optometrists' Demands

By Philip Gillon
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE recent Optometrists' Congress has dramatized the demand for Israel's optometrists for recognition. The oculists and ophthalmological surgeons contend that the practice of optometry is an infringement on the sacred preserves of medicine; the optometrists retort bluntly that this claim is 25 years out of date. They support their arguments by quoting the facts of optical life in Anglo-Saxon countries.

Oculists and ophthalmological surgeons are fully qualified doctors who have specialized in the treatment of eyes. Optometrists are trained experts on the refraction of the eye; in simple and broad terms, they measure eyes for artificial aids like glasses but cannot treat for any form of disease, which they refer to the oculist. Dispensing opticians manufacture lenses from prescriptions.

The oculists oppose optometry on the ground that the optometrist may miss a disease causing short-sightedness and may prescribe glasses instead of treatment. The optometrists quote statistics to prove that this has not happened in England or Scotland, where 80 per cent of eye patients (92 per cent in Scotland) are examined by optometrists; over 12 years they have examined 60 million patients, and there have been only 400 complaints.

Israel's medical administrators in the Ministry of Health and Kupat Holim have sided theoretically with the doctors—who are backed by one of the most powerful pressure groups in the country, the Medical Association—although in practice they have turned appropriately "blind eyes" to the activities of the optometrists and have in fact used their services. On the one hand they have not brought a test case before the Courts, although, according to Mr. G. F. Giles, O.B.E., President of the International Optical League, the Ministry has sent a letter to prospective immigrants containing the statement that "optometry is illegal in Israel." Kupat Holim employs optometrists in its service without quarrelling with its ophthalmological surgeons.

The presence in this country of such eminent men as Mr. Giles and Mr. Flick put the medical authorities "on the spot" — as was, presumably, the intention of the local Optometric Association: no country proud of its hospitality and modern medicine could manage to ignore them. Fortunately for the Minister, the Congress coincided with the IULA Convention, and he was able to wriggle between the horns of his dilemma by pleading other engagements. Kupat Holim also found an excellent excuse for missing the optometrists' official functions. But both the Minister and Kupat Holim received the distinguished guests and had long, sympathetic discussions on the problem.

Israel has at the moment 15 practising optometrists. Five of them are employed full-time by Kupat Holim and two are employed by the Sick Fund on a part-time basis. Two work in the Army. Thus only six are in full-time private practice. There are approximately 250 oculists and ophthalmological surgeons.

The optometrists allege that the oculists cannot possibly handle the amount of work they have, that it takes a patient three to four months before he can obtain an appointment. This means that the detection of disease is being delayed because the oculists are too busy measuring eyes for glasses. The optometrists contend that this is a far greater evil than the hypothetical danger of themselves missing a disease when examining refraction. Furthermore, they claim, the result of this delay is that ignorant patients are turning in despair to the dispensing opticians.

* * *

IT is hard to say how many "opticians" there are in Israel and what qualifications they have. In many cases "optician" seems to be the logical summit of a career that begins as a peddler and graduates into ownership of a kiosk. Clearly these nooks-in-the-wall "opticians" must have done untold damage to the people's eyes and to the reputation of the genuine dispensing opticians. No action has been taken against them.

The law on which the Ministry bases its letter to potential immigrants that "optometry is illegal in Israel" is presumably the one that makes it illegal to engage in the practice of medicine and defines this as "including the performance of any examination, diagnosis or treatment of, or the giving of any prescription for, sick or injured persons, the attendance of women in connection with child-birth or the performance of any such other services as are normally prescribed by a physician, surgeon or obstetrician." That last dragnet clause will remind old soldiers of the famous section under which it was an offence "to commit any act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," which enabled any efficient P.S.M. to prosecute a man for breathing too hard. It seems that it is only the dragnet that can be used to put optometry out of bounds. The application of the law to optometrists has not been proved.

* * *

JUDGING by their published statements, the oculists do not welcome the aid that some are already using in practice, which frees them from the burden of work which is essentially non-medical. During the Congress, however, the local ophthalmological surgeons met the distinguished visitors and had "off the record" discussions. Despite Prof. Feigenbaum's rigid attitude in his letters to this paper, he was apparently far more amenable during these discussions. Dr. Mann of Hadassah offered to help in the search for a solution, and it was agreed that some urgent research would be done to discover exactly what is happening to the nation's eyes.

If this results in a new law which would outlaw "pirate" opticians and provide an exact definition of functions, this small Congress will prove one of the most fruitful and beneficial ever to take place in this country.

Sic Transit Gloria Mandy

By Ephraim Kishon

READERS with fairly good memories will remember that when Mandy arrived here, our football had not yet grown into its proverbial baby shoes. We placed all our hopes in the renowned trainer, and the miracle happened right before our eyes: when, for the first time in history, we overcame the Greek Selected Team 2:1 in Ramat Gan, the whole country heaped gratitude and praise on that wizard of soccer, the Great Mandy. To be quite frank, during the game we were still somewhat sceptical as to his abilities, and some hecklers even dared say quite openly that he was a rank amateur, but when in the last minute we scored the winning goal, even the proudest heads bowed before this phenomenal trainer.

But all too soon it transpired that the respect we paid Mandy was, to say the least, exaggerated. The 0:3 shameful defeat by Vasas made it crystal-clear even to his most enthusiastic fans that their idol was nothing but a miserable little impostor who didn't know the first thing about football. This dim view was somewhat brightened by our sensational victory in Belgrade which showed up for all to see Gyula Mandy's undeniable and unique genius. The Israel public's unfettered adulation reached new heights after the defeat of the Young England team, which raised the great Hungarian trainer on to the pedestal reserved for immortal national heroes. In those days even Mandy's most embittered foes had to acknowledge that he was a prodigious phenomenon.

And then came the disgusting defeat (0:3) at the feet of the Persians in the semi-finals of the Asian Games. The whole country groaned with the shame of it: "Mandy, you old crook, what have you done to us?!" The torchbearing lynching parties were calmed only by the news that we had after all won the semi-finals, whereupon they immediately broke into hosannas for Mandy's colossal virtuosity. Sports circles were seriously considering crowning the extraordinarily gifted trainer as Gyula I, King of All Jewish Tribes, when news of our placing second in Seoul rocked the country. Only then did the Israel public wake up to the realization that the Tartar monster was in fact undermining the development of our promising soccer.

All the same — with the objectivity so characteristic of the Israel public — we gave him another chance in Cyprus, so that he might give proof of his much-vaunted genius, but that despicable man botched up his great chance and afterwards deliberately removed the best players from our team.

Now, after the brilliant and unprecedented 6:1 win against Cyprus we know for certain that football has not yet produced a Greater Master than our own Gyula. We adore, love and cherish you, Oh, Mandy... at least until the next game.

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

THE ROAD FROM TRIPOLITANIA

Israel Revisited: Porat

HOT red peppers drying in the sun, pots and pans on the scrubby excuse for a lawn in every courtyard, home-made mud ovens where pitta is baked, and the mud or paint prints on walls of the "Hand of Fatima," universal Moslem talisman... these are the badges of Porat's past. The bulldozers levelling huge tracts for the moshav's new citrus groves, to be watered by the Yarkon River national scheme whose 108" pipes can be seen in the distance, are the marks of her future.

Porat's people are the much-publicized "cave dwellers" of Tripolitania. Man's salvation and fortitude stems from his tendency to idealize things in retrospect and prospect, without which the present would seem too intolerable. Thus when the village secretary Hlafo Hassan begins detailing the virtues of cave-dwelling versus house-dwelling, there is no holding him back.

"Each cave house had about eight rooms... carved out of the ground, opening into a central sunken courtyard. Who needed windows? There was plenty of air and more than enough sunlight coming in through the door. This soil is no good," and with a veteran gesture something like a peasant rooted on the land for centuries, he reaches down to let it sift and crumble through his fingers. "It may be alright for crops and citrus, but it is too soft for digging cave houses."

It is only when you enter the stucco and concrete, one-room and kitchen home of his cousin, Hassan Makluf—every one in Porat seems to be related—that you understand the obsession with seven-room cave dwellings. Makluf's 'home' looks like the jam-packed bedroom division of a furniture display. Porat's settlers came at the beginning of statehood, when space was severely rationed, and 24 square metres was the standard settler's house. For large families — anything under six souls counted for a small family then—the Jewish Agency provided a second room.

"Today, most families (the average count is now seven souls) have received an extra room, and by transferring the kitchen to a corrugated tin lean-to near the house, they have released the former kitchen corner for living. The women of Porat find a familiar comfort in doing their housework Tripolitania style —the new kitchen is a barren, concrete floor on which stands a kerosene wick burner. Plumbing was not installed, so all dishwashing is done in the open, near the courtyard water supply.

Old Habits

The ghosts of the past exercise only a limited dominion in Porat. Since 1950, the 91 families have learned many things — Hebrew and citriculture, bulldozing and bookkeeping. But like islands in a swiftly moving stream, the old habits remain. They provide a key by which to gauge the adaptability of the immigrants to new conditions, their readiness to capitalize and exploit new opportunities. If Porat's farmers rate only moderately high on this scale, their preservation of old values is to be seen not merely as an example of cultural lag. Besides serving as a kind of crutch during a shattering decade of accelerated development, actually a revolution in a way of life, these practices are a root, reaching back into the subsoil of age-old customs. They may baffle, puzzle or frustrate the eager social worker. But they give comfort in a complicated world of budgets and subsidies, of surpluses and directives from the Ministry of Agriculture, of swift confrontation, for the first time in their lives, with unknown kinds of Jews... the neighbouring moshavniks from the Yemen, the central and Eastern European agricultural instructors, the Sabra irrigation experts, the Iraqi girls and Moroccan boys whom their children now choose to marry.

Everything the settlers have been "given" is a loan. Meanwhile they can only think of what is due them; of the continuing Jewish Agency programme of adding rooms for larger families. Any theoretical questions about their plans for repayment today bring an incredulous look to their faces, a look that relaxes into a smile once they discount it as a kind of joke.

Sandwiched in between each farmstead's concrete barn shed, originally built to hold four cows, and the basic chicken run that the Agency stocks with 200 chicks, is a diminutive corrugated tin hut, today used for storage of feed. Harsh memories die first and you have to ask to be told that this was the ma'abara shack in which the village families lived before they started building their homes.

While cash income today comes from the chicken run, milk sales, vegetable sales, and citrus sales from their inherited and producing groves (80 dunam per family), anticipated major income is based on the 1,000 dunam grove they are now caring for. Until it reaches maturity (it was only planted in 1957), the Jewish Agency has contracted out its development to the country's major citrus operator, which employs the villagers for IL7 a day to a maximum of 15 days a month per family.

Dovetailed with the forecast maturity date of the major grove is a policy of eliminating the cow-barn so that other settlements, not blessed with equal economic prospects in specialized crops, may round out their income with larger dairy and beef herds.

While the major family income still derives from "day" work for the citrus contractor, Porat leads an economically contented but still modest existence. Refrigerators number under 10, heavy farm equipment is cooperatively hired from the tractor station, the concept of "vacations" to interrupt the routine of the farm year never crosses the mind. Not one flush toilet has as yet been installed. Arabic is widely spoken, although attendance sometimes reaches 60 or 70 at the evening Hebrew classes held during the winter, taught by girls from Israel's armed forces. Four village youths are studying on stipends at teachers' schools, and some families supplement their earnings a little by looming rugs on contract in traditional Tripolitanian figure designs, or new-fangled oasis and camel scenes. The more energetic among the families are fair prospects of further developing this branch of cottage industry.

The seven or eight "social welfare" cases among the village families have their burden lightened by being given two and three times the standard chicken run. This light physical work is well within the capacities of the wife if the family breadwinner cannot work. A kindergarten, a school for lower grades, synagogue, general store, feed storehouse and tractor station, complete the network of communal property, all provided by the Jewish Agency.

Mesmerized Recall

As you sit sipping powerful and syrupy Tripolitanian tea with Porat's people, and they begin outdoing each other with tales of the idyllic life they lived with Arab neighbours in Mussolini's Tripolitania, the good incomes their crafts earned for them, and the inferior social status then attached to agriculture, which only those friendly Arabs practised... you are tempted to call a halt to this mesmerized day-dreaming.

"Would you go back to Tripolitania today?" you suddenly ask.

Like the groggy recovery of a boxer from a knock-out blow, they smile a bit sheepishly, protesting: "But this is our homeland, our children are free here — and conditions back there are worse today anyway."

JEL FENSON

A FAREWELL TO ALARUMS

Some P.I.O. Reminiscences By Fay Doron

THE Press Information Office in Tel Aviv has at long last moved to a permanent home. For newspapermen both here and abroad the P.I.O. is bound up with the history of the early days of the State; for numbers of foreign correspondents, who came to cover the War of Liberation it was their headquarters, and they moved with it from one set of temporary premises to another.

Israel's P.I.O. — or, more correctly, its Foreign Press Bureau — began as the liaison office between overseas journalists and the Haganah, taking over for its premises the Mandatory P.I.O. Reading Centre at the corner of Ben Yehuda and Trumpeldor Streets. It was there that Yigael Sukenik, then Chief-of-Operations to General Dori and still known only by his nom-de-guerre of "Yadin," came up from the underground, so to speak, a few days after the declaration of statehood, to explain Israel's war strategy to the press for the first time.

I can well remember his agitation at being recognized by an American cameraman who had met him when photographing his father, Professor Sukenik. It took a little while to soothe him by pointing out that anonymity was no longer really necessary.

It was there, too, that the late Robert Capa told us firmly, but with his infinite charm, exactly what conditions the press photographers needed for their work.

Shortly after the establishment of the State the premises of a bridge club in Rehov Hayarkon, the Scopus, were requisitioned for the Foreign Press Bureau, which had been made official. It was a useful location, close to the hotels where the foreign correspondents were staying; it also had a small restaurant and a well-stocked bar.

* * *

IT was from the windows of the Scopus Club that the correspondents enjoyed a front-seat view of Israel's first naval victory. They saw a small vessel, which had once been an ice-breaker, steam out from Tel Aviv Port, accompanied by a rowing boat, to intercept the approaching Egyptian cruisers and watched a direct hit registered on one of them. For a long time it remained a mystery just what the scurrying little rowing boat was doing, but when the veil of censorship was eventually lifted, we learned that as the ice-breaker had had its radio mast shot away, the bearded South African captain of the ice-breaker received his battle orders by means of the rowing boat which went backwards and forwards with signals. I well remember the amusement, coupled with respect, with which the foreign correspondents later listened to the official communique on the naval engagement which stated: "A task force of the Israel Navy this afternoon engaged and drove off a unit of the Royal Egyptian Navy. One enemy cruiser was sunk by an Israel aircraft and another was damaged. The Israel Navy suffered no casualties".

It was at the Scopus, too, that we heard of the death of Colonel Marcus, then only known as "Micky Stone". His aide-de-camp came to tell the correspondents the story of how Colonel Stone had been hit by a stray bullet, and it was Bob Capa who stopped some of his colleagues from badgering the distressed young officer for more detailed information.

* * *

IT was from the Scopus Club that the newspapermen set out on an inspection of the Burma Road as soon as its existence was revealed and they returned full of admiration for the way in which the food supplies had been transported by human mules over a section of the track which was still impassable. From the Scopus, a little later, we joined the U.N. convoy which set out for Jerusalem on the first day of the first truce, the Israelis among us loading down journalists with supplies of food and other necessities for our besieged friends and families in the besieged city.

The pressmen were evacuated from the Scopus Club the day we returned from that visit to Jerusalem because the Altalena was exploding just off the shore below its windows. While the Foreign Press Bureau was still there, the correspondents were summoned to an urgent press conference with the late Reuven Shiloah in the early hours of the morning. They gathered at the Armon Hotel and emerged from their rooms, dressing hurriedly and calling for black coffee before taking in the announcement that was to be made.

* * *

AT the Scopus Club the press was briefed on the progress of operations in Galilee by a youthful officer, with no badges of rank, who was introduced simply as "Yigal" — we knew him as Yigal Allon — and on the Air Force by another young man, who could have been mistaken in appearance for an RAF type, Colonel Dan Tolkowsky.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Sharett, would come from time to time to the Scopus Club, to tell the correspondents about the progress of events. He made his initial contact with the foreign press at his first press conference held at the Get-Rimon Hotel, where he was introduced as "Mr. Moshe Sharett, last week Head of the Jewish Agency's Political Department, today Foreign Minister of the State of Israel."

The P.I.O. moved from the Scopus Club to the Ritz Hotel a few doors up the street. There, in more spacious premises, the office took on an official look. Various facilities had been added, including a post office, enabling journalists to mail their copy on the spot as soon as it had passed censorship, instead of having to send it to town by messenger.

* * *

FROM the Ritz (which later became the French Embassy), the P.I.O. moved to premises in Citrus House where the noise of the trains made the club-like atmosphere of both the Scopus and the Ritz impossible.

Now at last it has a home of its own, but the atmosphere of those early days can never be recovered.

During the twelve years of its wanderings, the P.I.O. has been host to a galaxy of journalistic talent. Almost every newspaper and wire service of world calibre was represented at one time and another by a star name. Quentin Reynolds gave an unforgettable talk over the newly born Kol Yisrael on its first official broadcast on the night of May 15, 1948.

Many of us also remember what came to be an annexe of the P.I.O. in its Scopus and Ritz days, the little "Tnuva" across the road in Yarkon Street. Its proprietor, Munia Cohen (who died just four years ago), came to Palestine from Russia in 1920 and spent his first six years road-making in Galilee with the famous Gdud Avoda. A veteran member of Hagana, it was not surprising that his cafe served as a meeting place for the underground leaders whose headquarters had been at the "Red House" a little further up Rehov Hayarkon and who have since become Cabinet ministers and senior Army officers.

They often discussed high policy while eating Mrs. Cohen's delectable "blintzes" or drinking glass after glass of lemon-tea. Munia's cafe, during the War of Liberation, was in the direct line of fire from the sniper on the minaret of the Hassan Bek mosque in Jaffa, and one of his customers was shot dead while having his lunch at the Tnuva. It was Munia's self-constituted duty to see that the boys and girls of the nearby Palmach detachment had something hot to eat before they left for their hill-top positions along the road to Jerusalem.

Now Munia is dead. His cafe has been taken over. The Ritz has become the French Embassy. The P.I.O. has its own home, near the Kirya. Those exciting days remain only in the memories of those of us who were part of the P.I.O. at that time.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Tourism Conference in Capital

SARKNE, Photo by Sufrin

EIGHTY representatives of Israel's tourist industry abroad will participate in a conference which will open on Sunday evening at Beit Ha'Histadrut in Jerusalem, in the presence of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Transport.

The three bodies represented in the discussions will be the Government Tourist Corporation, the Zim Shipping Company and El Al. Representatives of the tourist agencies, foreign airlines and local bus and taxi companies will attend the opening of the conference. It will move to Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv on Monday morning, where its sessions will continue for three days.

The object of the conference is to pool ideas and to smooth out any inconsistencies in the policy between the three tourist bodies, all of which are controlled by the Government. Two-thirds of the participants from abroad are Israelis. Zim recently held a meeting at Naples in preparation for the present convention.

Differences of opinion exist concerning travel to Israel and the tendency of El Al to pursue its commercial interests as a company without sufficient regard to the broader needs of the Israel tourist industry. Some experts complain that not enough has been done to develop winter travel to Israel and this question too will be thrashed out at the conference. Part of the discussions will probably be devoted to the need to extend and to intensify the tourist promotion drive in northern Europe and South America.

Substantial Investments Required To Meet Growing Influx of Visitors

By Our Economic Editor

ISRAEL'S tourist industry, after languishing during the period of austerity and making a false start on the eve of the Sinai Campaign, has advanced by leaps and bounds in recent years. The expansion has exceeded the most sanguine hopes of the fifties. Tourism is rated third among the industries earning foreign currency; if the net amount is calculated, it may have surpassed the diamond industry already. Diamonds should net $12-13m. this year while tourism will reach $25m.

The industry expects the number of tourists to rise almost threefold within the next five years, reaching the figure of 300,000 as compared with 110,000 in 1960 and 68,000 in 1956. It is small wonder, therefore, that the building of hotels and the provision of other tourist amenities rank high in the country's investment projects, exceeding IL10m. per year.

More Rooms

When this expansion started — in 1956 — Israel had altogether about 2,400 Grade A and B rooms, of which some were not occupied to full capacity. By the end of next March the number of rooms ready for use is expected to reach 4,000, enough to cater for approximately 160,000 tourists, although shortages will be felt, presumably during the peak April month, when the number of tourists usually reaches double the monthly average and about 20,000 persons can be expected.

According to the key figure of 250 rooms for every 10,000 visitors a year, we should have another 4,000 rooms of tourist-grade hotels ready by 1965 at the latest, representing an investment of IL100m., not taking into account a further 10 per cent that will have to be invested in various ancillary services, such as sightseeing companies, gift-shops and souvenir industries.

Full Confidence

The confidence of hotel experts and investors — local and foreign — in the prospects of tourism are such that preparations have been made to build a further 1,000 rooms during 1961, and negotiations are in more or less advanced stages for at least 2,000 more rooms. The bold target of doubling the hotel industry within a short spell of four years is thus virtually secured — provided, of course, that enough funds will be made available to finance the loans granted for approved hotels.

These loans average about one-half of the aggregate investments, i.e. IL8,000 to IL15,000 per hotel room. As considerable sums have yet to be paid out in loans for several large projects now nearing completion, the Tourist Industry Development Corporation estimates its requirements for the next four years at about IL70m. (as compared with IL48m. loans outstanding by the end of 1959, and IL30m. by the end of this year). Part of the required capital the Company hopes to raise abroad by another issue of bonds (and perhaps shares as well), but this will hardly go beyond approximately $5m. (double its first issue), i.e. about IL10m. The rest will have to come, therefore, from the Government's Development Budget. The hotel industry is thus competing seriously with many other worthy development projects.

High Added Value

At first sight one may reject as ridiculous the idea of giving a luxury hotel priority over some manufacturing plants, irrigation facilities or other "productive" projects in the allocation of funds that are scarce. Closer scrutiny reveals, however, that few industries can compete with hotels in meeting the economic criteria on which the allocation of development funds is based. A computation prepared by the Prime Minister's Industrial Advisory Group (under Mr. E. Erdreich) revealed that the hotels' income from tourists contained 57 per cent of "value added" at a cost in local currency of no more than IL2.13 per dollar. Foreign currency spending is of relatively minor importance in hotel investments, moreover, while the share of foreign investors in the capital raised for those projects is at least as high as in other industries, and presumably higher.

Estimating Cost

The investment per person employed has been found to average about IL24,000, but that figure refers to persons employed in the hotels directly, without taking into account the ancillary trades in which investment per person is lower — and in any case this is not much beyond the level of most other industries. The low price of the dollar earned is of importance not only in estimating the cost of this income for the national economy, but also as regards the industry's competing power: evidently Israel could reduce prices considerably in case of need and thus attract tourists not only by virtue of its landscape, history and other special features, but also by the lower cost of visits here.

The only question that remains, therefore, is whether the forecasts concerning the steady increase in the number of visitors to this country are really well founded. The Corporation's spokesmen base their estimates on the annual increase of 25 per cent experienced in the past, which at the first sight appears to be a somewhat rash conclusion. A closer analysis of tourist statistics reveals that they may even have underestimated the rising trend as appears from the table shown above.

The figures demonstrate forcibly that the two categories follow distinctly different trends, and that while a saturation point, or at least a level of relative stability, may have been reached for "temporary visitors," the real tourist traffic is still expanding vigorously.

Should the figures for 1960 confirm this impression, the targets for the next few years will have to be set very high indeed. We have to reckon with the basic fact that, while satisfied tourists act as "ambassadors of goodwill" for this country, and bring in their wake ever more visitors, a failure on our side to respond to this interest in Israel will inevitably cause a wave of disappointment and a decline in tourism. To repair such damage will involve great pains and may take many years.

	1957	1958	1959
Tourists (up to 30 days stay)			
Number	77,870	92,482	96,250
Days stayed	159,880	208,000	482,000
Average days per tourist	2.3	2.4	5.0
Temporary visitors (over 30 days stay)			
Number	32,730	34,000	38,000
Days stayed	2,750,000	3,300,000	3,961,000
Average days per visitor	120	96	105

The Sheraton Tel Aviv hotel, now nearing completion, is to be officially opened in February. Israel Bonds Photo

THIS four-page section of The Jerusalem Post, published on the occasion of the tourist industry conference in Jerusalem, is a special report compiled by a team of staff writers on what is going on in Israel's growing tourist industry — and what is needed.

Tourism — More Than Just a Business

By David Krivine

TH. KOLLEK

THE rapid development of the tourist industry has an educative impact on Israelis. Tourists are more demanding than the local resident. They will not come in sufficient numbers if washrooms are not spotless, if service is not courteous and efficient, if cooking is not tasty and hygienic. And the tourist occupies at present two-and-a-half times as much hotel space in Israel as the local holiday-maker.

The 115,000 visitors that are coming from abroad in 1960, and their predecessors before them, have left their mark not only on the hotels, but also on the customs service, transport agencies, souvenir shops, petrol stations and places of entertainment throughout the country. Israel has had to raise herself by her own bootstraps to achieve international standards in the field of luxury.

* * *

IT did not come easy. Tourist Corporation officials are aware that stewards on Israel liners are not always as deferential as their colleagues on foreign ships. It is a conflict of wills between the Israel employee, who will not be subservient, and the tourist, who expects the treatment to which he is accustomed. It would be beneficial to the tourist trade if Israel's citizenry stood on their rights as consumers with the same vigour as the foreign visitors or the travel agents who represent their interests. A refusal to drink a lukewarm plate of soup, a vociferous determination to cease shopping at a clothing store which gives slovenly attention, a deliberate preference for the cleaner and neater café — even if it means walking a few yards further to get there — such actions by the public would strengthen the drive to modernise Israel in the tourist sense.

For the tourist is not generally concerned with the organization of marketing or with production processes in the factory. He is concerned with comfort. The travel authorities would exploit the "sherut" far more for getting foreigners along the country's main transport routes if the taxi companies had minimum facilities such as waiting-rooms, washing facilities, and polite service.

* * *

CUISINE is important. Israel offers an unusually narrow range of dishes. An expert report by Mrs. W. Bar-Ilan recommends the organization of a professional cooking contest. Several hotels and restaurants in Israel consider that their cooking is highly distinguished: they should be disabused. Mrs. Bar-Ilan's further suggestion that gastronomical tours of Israel should be organized is premature, but they could be made an objective for the future. First, systematic research is needed into the Jewish people's culinary history. It is a part, after all, of the nation's folklore. Past recipes and exotic concoctions from Jewish communities in distant lands can be re-discovered, tested, improved and perhaps given new use today.

With all these shortcomings, arrangements are sufficiently imposing to make the Tourist Corporation expect 222,000 foreign visitors by 1965. The figure is intimidating until it is compared with that of Italy, which is having (according to the spokesman of the Tourist Corporation) 17m. foreign visitors this year — one for every three Italian nationals. A similar proportion in Israel would mean 700,000 foreign visitors. There is practically no limit in principle to the number of tourists Israel can accommodate.

And there is room for expansion at the present moment. Accommodation in hotels and kibbutzim is empty throughout the winter. The door can be opened to an augmented flood of visitors if the right combination is found for the lock. The formula lies in the right of prices.

Mr. "Teddy" Kollek, Chairman of the Tourist Corporation, points out that there is no use in lowering hotel prices as long as travel costs remain so high. Many of Italy's tourists can afford to come because they live in neighbouring countries. The Lebanon is also singled enough to have IATA fix the fare from Rome to Beirut at $133.20, whereas El Al is contest with a figure of $182.90 for the flight from Rome to Lydda.

Israel is endeavouring to develop a travel circuit between Greece, Cyprus, Israel and Turkey, yet the fare from Nicosia to Beirut is $22.40 by air, whereas the cost from Nicosia to Lydda is $70.

It is paradoxical that Israel imposes a charge slightly greater per kilometre of flight than does the Lebanon, for Israel has a greater interest than the Lebanon in encouraging a maximal number of visitors, including those of modest means, instead of concentrating in a purely business spirit on a smaller but richer clientele. Tourists in Israel do not merely represent dollars for El Al and the hotel business. Holidays in this country form the meeting point between Israelis and the Jews of the Diaspora. They encourage immigration, investment, donations, the purchase of Bonds, the decision to join a Zionist organization, the possibility of sending offspring to study at the Hebrew University.

* * *

A TRIP to Israel is one form of practical Zionism. It strengthens the links uniting world Jewry. In addition, Israel's efforts to improve public relations with foreign countries overseas, in the light of her political isolation, are made most effective by visits to the land of Zion.

The Government is directing its efforts more closely to drawing "popular tourism" to Israel. An example is provided by a non-Jewish organization overseas, the Club Mediterranée. It possesses a string of camps in the countries of southern Europe, and has arranged package trips from their [illegible] near Athens for a week in Israel.

* * *

THE luxury hotels at present under construction in Tel Aviv, Herzliya, Haifa, Tiberias, Beersheba and elsewhere will provide sufficient accommodation for the high-income category of tourists expected during the coming years. Parallel with this development, increased emphasis can now be expected on the improvement of facilities for those who must weigh more carefully the comparative costs of travelling to Israel or to the other great tourist centres that are more accessible, where the cuisine is as tempting as the services are impeccable. Tourism is one area of the national life where the last agora of economic profitability should be a secondary consideration. The Tourist Corporation is well aware that tourism is for Israel more than just a business!

Acquiring That Savoir-Faire

By Ya'acov Ardon
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Government Tourist Corporation is diligently trying to increase the supply of skilled manpower for the industry. There is a lack of suitable personnel, such as cooks, hotel and travel bureau staff, and guides. The Corporation is now engaged in efforts to fill the gaps. In Haifa alone, no less than three training courses are now in progress, two for tourist guides (on two levels of advancement) and one for travel bureau personnel. At the Rothschild Centre on Mt. Carmel, 42 men and six women are taking a 14-weeks' beginners course as guides. Every afternoon they absorb with zest information on Israel's past and present, and facts and figures about the country. They learn at the rate of five and a half hours for five days a week.

Theory and Practice

The classroom instruction is varied by bus trips into the country and practice on the road. One by one these earnest addicts of Israel lore "guide" their 47 critical fellow-students in a rehearsal for E(xamination) Day and for happy guiding ever after.

Fifty of the 150 applicants were rejected after considering their education, knowledge of languages, self-discipline, manners and adaptability.

Some of the students know Hebrew only. They are expected to guide Israel tourists from farm settlements or rest homes. Similar courses are in progress in Jerusalem (40 students) and in Tel Aviv (70). "When all these people graduate, we may reach a saturation point, though we could do with more guides speaking Italian and Spanish," says Ya'acov Ofer, the Corporation's chief in Haifa.

Fascinating Subject

There are now 400 licensed guides in the country, but only half that number are on the "active list." Many take the course for the sheer intellectual fun of knowing more about the country — and it is indeed a fascinating subject with thousands of facets.

Taking such a course costs the student at least IL500 in cash — IL150 tuition fee, another IL50 for books. Add to this the loss of income during the time spent on study and trips: several of the students have stopped working in order to spend their morning in study to keep up with the hectic pace of instruction. Because of the multiplicity of subjects the course calls for a real effort.

At the Labour Council's Beitanu Centre 135 licensed guides are being taken through a refresher course. Lectures are given once a week for almost three months. The subjects are: history of Jewish settlement, religions and minorities, the political scene, human relations and methods of presentation.

The other course at Beitanu is one on tourist problems, attended by 32 employees of travel agencies, Shoham, El Al and the Tourist Corporation itself. They are sent by their respective companies which give them time off their working hours for six weeks. These employees are usually the tourist's first contact here and give them information and advice.

Government Certificates

The course provides information similar to that imparted to the graduate guides, and adds specialised matters like the code of the International Association of Tourist Agencies (IATA), the regulations of the shipping conferences of airlines, travel tickets and visa problems. When the course is completed the students will go on a three-day tour of the country and will then be given an examination. Graduates will receive Government Tourist Corporation certificates.

Human skills such as are needed for the sensitive contact with the tourist from abroad are not imparted and acquired by merely giving or taking a course. Selecting the right people is as much a task as choosing soldiers for an officers' course. For a long time to come most of the tourists coming to Israel will be Jewish tourists who have a sense of identification with the country, which tourists to most other countries have not. Israel will be judged by its human relations towards its guests as much as by any other yardstick.

Tourist industry personnel taking notes during a lecture at Beit Beitanu.

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WALLACE

Eilat's Tourist Potential Untapped

By Paul Kohn
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TOURISM could become an industry in Eilat, more than in any other Israel town. Travel experts have found that it possesses a tremendous tourist potential. It has remarkable natural attractions. But tourism to the Red Sea is currently in a slump and in urgent need of rejuvenation.

The Municipality, Government Tourist Corporation and local tourist operators have joined forces in an effort to overcome the series of setbacks Eilat suffered in recent years. Shortly after the Sinai campaign, Eilat took on the air of a "gold rush town": builders, shippers, immigrants and tourists poured into the town. With the opening of what Mr. Ben-Gurion called "Israel's Suez Canal"—the Beersheba-Eilat macadamized road — Israel's southernmost town was overrun with visitors. But this silver cloud also had its dark lining, for Eilat was not ready to accommodate these thousands and quickly gained a reputation for tourist exploitation.

There followed the flop of the 10th year of Eilat celebrations, the Ben Ephraim affair, with the consequent departure of Mayor Nanech Nenner, and seasonal hardships.

The former torrent of Israelis travelling to Eilat is down to a trickle, and overseas tourists come in the morning and leave in the evening. Eilat hotels, restaurants and night spots (such as there are) look as if in a ghost town.

Good Accomodation

Accommodation is no longer a problem. The "Tropicana" Motel recently opened 24 fully air-conditioned rooms by the shore, charging IL21 for a double bedroom, complete with amenities. The motel is an addition to the more expensive "Eilat" luxury-class hotel, operated by the Levys of the Sharon Hotel, and several "B" Class establishments. There are also "cabana bungalows," for those prepared to accept simpler conditions, at the Coral Beach at IL10 a day including three meals. In all, reasonable accommodation now available comes to 110 rooms.

The arid beauty of the Arava, the oasis of Beer Ora run by Gadna youth, and the fantastic submarine coral gardens with their fabulous fish should be seen by every Israeli and tourist alike. Fortunately one does not have to be a skin-diver to view the sea treasures; the glass-bottomed boats offering trips to the coral gardens at IL1.75 per person are Israel's No. 1 tourist bargain. But they are rather primitive.

A more streamlined, 60-seat glass-bottomed vessel is scheduled to be launched shortly. It has also been equipped to sail the coral gardens at night. This alone promises to be worth an overnight stay. But even now, part of the enjoyment of Eilat is seeing its early morning beauty and evening sunset. The travel agents who rush their clients back north in the evening are short-sighted.

But, if a strong case can be made out for spending two days and one night in Eilat, tourist development will be required. The town's youthful Mayor, Mr. Yoseph Levy, who was for years an Arkia official and closely connected with tourism, is extremely keen to get things moving to make Eilat a holiday town. But at present the interested parties seem to be at a loss exactly how to go about it. No master plan for tourist development exists.

Experts have urged that development should be methodical: the first step should be to decide the tourist character which Eilat can evolve for itself. Planners should ask themselves if Eilat can become a health resort, a sort of desert Davos; a water sports centre like Acapulco; a social holiday spot like Naharia; or a mondaine village on the Saint Tropez style.

The health resort possibilities of Eilat should be carefully studied. This has been recommended by M. Auguste Schirmer, the Swiss parliamentarian who is president of FICEC, the international organization of spas. He suggests that Eilat has a future as a healing centre for various allergic ailments. Certainly, the people of Eilat insist that the northerners have an entirely wrong impression of the town's climate. They claim that although its temperatures climb high in summer, it is far more pleasant in their dry weather than the "Turkish bath" humidity in Tel Aviv. They further point to its winter warmth, the Red Sea averaging a temperature of 22°C.

As the town has very little rain at any time, it could easily offer "Sunshine Guaranteed" holidays. It seems certain also that Eilat is beneficial to the nerves, because of its relative peace, proximity to the sea and the unusual colour combinations of its baked local scenery. The town's publicity advisers could do worse than develop the theme of "Get Away From It All! Go to Eilat!"

Sports Centre

As a sea-sports centre Eilat has great potential. Skin-diving, fishing, sailing, water-skiing and paddle-boating are all immensely popular sports abroad, and, with equipment for hire and instructors on the spot, would succeed in Eilat as well. But as it is the young who will engage in this type of fun, obviously, the next step is to establish a camping-site with adequate hygienic amenities outside the town. The coral beach area seems the natural spot for this.

At a later stage, the area holds possibilities for a holiday camp on the Butlin or Club Mediterranée style. A grander project is for the development of an "exclusive beach" on the style of "Astir," outside of Athens, and the Greek Isles (financed by the Bank of Greece). Eilat has ideal lagoons for such a project. Those who doubt that such a place would pay should note that Astir is booked years ahead.

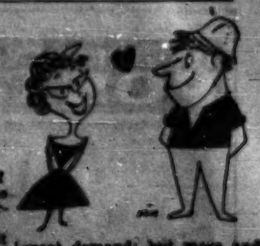
At present little has been achieved to make Eilat beaches more attractive. They give the impression that a hurricane has just hit the place, with torn tires and scrap-iron strewn on the foreshore. This lack of tourist-consciousness also hits and hurts the eye elsewhere in Eilat.

The lack of entertainment at night is perhaps the worst aspect from the tourist point of view. Even the luxury-class "Eilat" hotel does not offer a note of music after dark. Rafi Nelson's "End of the Earth" nook is a brave effort to instil some night life (with the aid of a Chilean immigrant guitarist-singer), but is not much to write home about.

Eilat is currently in need of a shot of success in order that it should find its place again on the tourist map. As a base for a safari ferry to East Africa it looks promising. It could start by organizing two Red Sea Seder nights on its shore. But, if such ideas are to be a success, careful preparations must be started at once.

New wing of the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv is now being completed. Photo by Ilani

Visitors Enjoy Meeting The Israeli



By Helga Dudman
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"One of Hungarian origin, please, interested in music and archaeology, with dentistry as a profession. The age can be between 35 and 40."

MOST requests from tourists interested in finding congenial hosts under the Government Tourist Corporation's "Meet the Israeli" programme are far from being so specific. However, one is assured that even such a detailed order could be filled if the office were given enough time — say four days. Most assignments, like everything else in Israel, come through in a rush: tourists' free time here is very limited. Nevertheless, guests and hosts always manage to be teamed with happy results, and the Added Value to the visitor's feeling for Israel is incalculable.

The programme began on a small scale five years ago, and has been in more formal operation for three years. It resembles Denmark's highly successful "Meet the Danes" programme, the only other one in the world.

During the busy season, from April to October, the Tel Aviv office handles well over a hundred visitors a month, with somewhat smaller numbers going through the Haifa and Jerusalem offices. The Israel hosts are chosen from a roster — some 200 are on file in a little black box on the desk of Dvora Rabani, who handles the Tel Aviv end of it. This list was originally built up from groups having done similar work, such as Hadassah, WIZO, Z.O.A. and professional organizations. By now, Mrs. Rabani has come to know her Israel hosts very well indeed — occasionally under conditions of minor crisis ("Can you take five Dutch engineers tonight?"). The day after each meeting she telephones both guest and host to see how everything went; and like a good social worker (or real estate agent) she has visited most homes on her list. Thus, when a new tourist walks into her office, she can almost immediately place him, in her mind's eye, on the Tel Aviv chair or sofa where he will feel most at home.

The number of some hundred a month is, of course, only a very, very small percentage of the thousands of tourists here. And while even its present dimensions make it a big job because of the personal attention given each visitor, the Tourist Corporation looks forward to its expansion.

When I visited Mrs. Rabani's office, she had just completed an evening's plans for 28 visiting French industrialists and their wives. She had made some mental calculations, some human evaluations, and some telephone calls, and had found five French-speaking Israel families with whom successful business-men would feel at home. Now she was ready for the next project: eight young Swiss (including one Jew), with an "international living" group.

Blind Dates

Mrs. Rabani's customers — or Blind Dates — come partly in organized groups, partly as individual visitors. I looked at the cards arbitrarily stacked on her desk (visitors fill in simple cards giving relevant information). I noted, from America, one teacher, two soldiers, two students, and one horticulturist (female); one Dutch schoolteacher, a secretary from England, an archivist and a radio announcer from South Africa.

The day before, an Israel hostess had broken a previous engagement to be able to entertain a young pharmacist from South Africa. She had made a point of inviting another pharmacist, and so the visitor had an evening which, for friendliness, interest, and learning what people are like could hardly be equalled.

Firm friendships have begun under Tourist Corporation auspices; Israel hosts later travelling abroad have had their hospitality reciprocated by their ex-guests in *their* homes. Have any marriages resulted from such meetings? "More than one," says Mrs. Rabani diplomatically.

R.N. Operation

As in all volunteer work, there is a hard core of hosts who can be called on under any circumstances. In addition to generosity of self, they have the qualities necessary for this particular function: tact and warmth. The majority of tourists are English-speaking and therefore the hosts must be so as well.

The programme's biggest operation to date was in Haifa, where 1,400 men of the British Navy spent three days in port; 87 separate parties were organized.

One of the most difficult questions arises with regard to the reception of Germans in Israel homes. To nobody's surprise, some Israelis will not consider the matter; to Mrs. Rabani's surprise, many Israelis are definitely interested in acting as hosts to German visitors.

Like most other people, she is always on the lookout for Israelis who are "interesting, intelligent and hospitable." Size or elegance of the home is no consideration: "Visitors are interested in people, not buildings."

Some guests want to meet Israelis from their own country of origin; others want to make a complete change and see unfamiliar backgrounds. Even those staying with relatives here are often anxious to branch out and meet the unknown and unrelated.

Doctors and lawyers are in great demand; but more and more visitors are in the younger age groups — between 20 and 30, and even younger. Thus there is increasing demand for young people in Mrs. Rabani's little black card file of friendly Israelis.

There are many reasons why young Sabras might be reluctant to join this project — ignorance of its existance, lack of interest, shyness (the Sabra variety), a general feeling of self-consciousness. But the most self-interested, non-Zionist-preaching young Israeli will find that an evening spent with a young visitor from abroad can be a valuable, instructive, even memorable, experience, particularly for anyone interested in a career of diplomacy, psychology, sociology, teaching, public relations, or comparative philosophy.

Eating on Credit

Diners Club Opens in Haifa

The man is 42.5 years old, prefers scotch whiskey, owns 21.9 shirts. His income is three times the American average, and he has 2.1 children (the prevailing number fathered by median men everywhere). He is the typical U.S. member — and there are 1,200,000 of him — of the Diners Club, an international organization which has now opened an Israel branch in Haifa. He represents, among other things, a new kind of tourist who may be expected here in increasing numbers.

By A. Tankman
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BASICALLY, the idea of the Diners Club is to give credit to people who don't need credit. In addition to the U.S. membership, it has 800,000 properly affluent overseas members in 94 countries. The Haifa office, which opened last May, handles the Club's operational aspects: it makes arrangements with the member *establishments* to extend credit facilities to *individual* members. Membership for Israelis was introduced just two months ago. At the moment, for foreign currency reasons, members are still limited to local privileges.

Expenditure in Israel during October by tourists using Diners Club facilities amounted to $30,000. It is an important potential source not only of new dollars, but of the source of such dollars: new tourists.

The Diners Club was started ten years ago in New York by a man who found he had lost his wallet when he finished his restaurant meal. His wife had to drive in from a neighbouring town to rescue him from washing dishes. So the idea of eating on credit was born. Expansion was rapid — today the organization employs 1,100 persons in America, and claims that some 25,000 new members join every month. These members enjoy the Club's privileges, not only for dining, but for such things as shopping souvenirs, going to night clubs, servicing cars. Carrying very little cash, a man has his choice of 50,000 carefully investigated establishments throughout the world which are pleased to let him live well on credit.

At many other establishments, however, the Diners Club works in the following manner: at a shop or restaurant or hotel, the member pays no money but shows his card, the number of which is noted. At the end of each month he is billed by his local Diners Club office — say, in New York — which pays the Diners Club office, in dollars, in the country involved. In Israel this would be the Haifa office, which then pays the shop or restaurant in question. This establishment is reimbursed by 10 per cent less than the retail price. The customer, however, pays in full.

All payments to Israel thus come into the country in the form of dollars, while the local establishments (except duty-free shops and car-rental offices) receive pounds.

At the present moment — the picture changes daily — 182 Israel establishments have signed with the Club. Only those approved by the Goverment Tourist Corporation are accepted. Displaying the Club's blue sign, they include tour operators, gift shops, night clubs and garages as well as restaurants and a few hotels.

Israel's hotel situation is, however, unique. Tel Aviv's only luxury hotel (at the moment) is 100 per cent full most of the year. Unlike a shop, it has little motive for joining something geared to bringing an increase in volume of business with a decrease in profit per transaction. This situation is bound to change with the appearance of new hotels.

Member establishments, to say nothing of the country as a whole, stand to gain an enormous amount of publicity among a vast new and almost strictly non-Zionist public. The annual publicity budget for the Club is no less than $3 million; its glossy monthly magazine, filled with travel features, is mailed to over 1,000,000 U.S. homes. Israel's personal export scheme, for example, will shortly be publicized to the whole group.

The Diners Club comprises a group with money to spend. Fifty-five per cent of its American families own two or more cars. Only four per cent of the heads of families, incidentally, are labour union executives; the Club's tourists in Israel will be strictly non-Histadrut.

The increasing number of Israel counterparts will be similarly comfortably situated. Local members are likely to be business executives or government officials, and they are certainly not permitted to join simply on payment of the IL12 annual dues. A careful investigation is made not only of every applicant's financial standing, but of his "morality" and character as well.

The member receives at the end of each month one neatly itemized statement of all his Club expenses — no matter how widespread his steak and champagne consumption has been. This makes life easy for his accountant, indicates just what foreign purchases are dutiable, and proves which "entertainment" expenses are tax-deductible.

Members are entitled to complain to their home office when service has been unsatisfactory. This can be in the matter of parcel packaging or of poor service. Our hotels may still have a small time-margin of exemption from this sort of international control. But very soon the Diners Club may be bringing not only new tourists, but also a kind of built-in, highly organized device for evaluating, and thus improving, the tourist industry itself.

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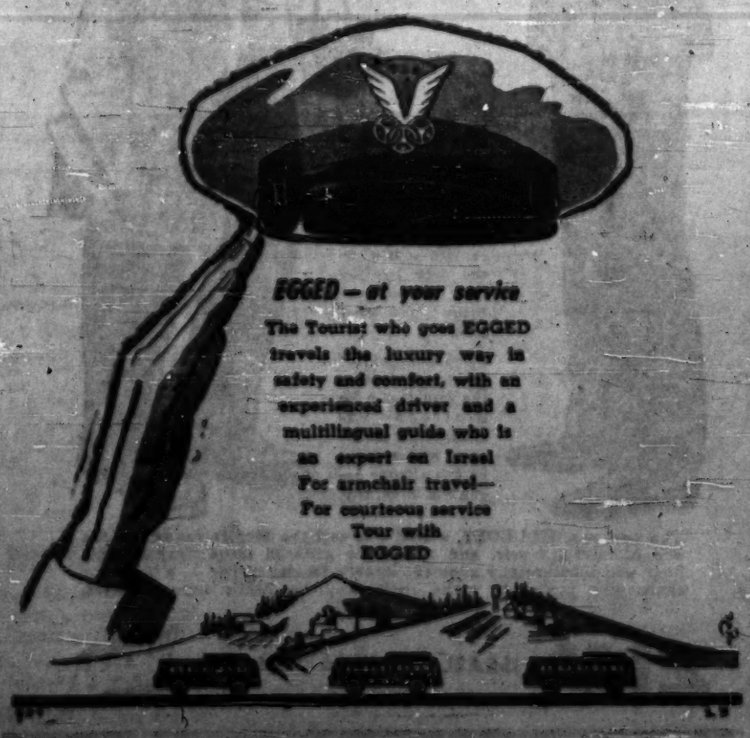

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BRAVEST OF THE WORLD. PERFECTION IN "JET" TRAVEL BY THE WORLD'S LARGEST AIRLINE

Zim, El Al Step Up Promotion

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

El Al and Zim will have new equipment to "sell" this summer. The Israel Airline will introduce its Boeing 707 jet airliners, each of which has a capacity of 140 seats, whilst the shipping line will bring into service the "Moledet" liner with over 600 tourist-class berths. The "Moledet" will be used on Mediterranean routes.

The managements of both companies fully appreciate now that promotion on a large scale pays handsomely. Special budgets have been allocated, therefore, to publicize the new planes and ships.

El Al's Public Relations Department will have nearly IL.500,000 for its "Boeing Budgets,' in addition to some IL.1,250,000 that the company is already spending this year on its regular publicity. Promotion will reach out to all countries in which El Al operates, though the brunt of the money will be spent in the U.S. The publicity effort covers a very wide field, though the emphasis will be on newspapers, trade journals, television, newsreels, window displays, neon lights and a variety of publicity schemes, such as fashion shows.

Turbo-Prop Success

The situation is different from that which prevailed when the Britannias were acquired. El Al made great gains then because it was among the very first to use these turbo-props. It is at the rear in flying the 707's. This has blessings in disguise, the "promotion boys" tell us — El Al's model is the latest and the plane has meanwhile become a travellers' favourite. In its publicity, El Al will stress the "Israel Atmosphere."

The wide promotion of Britannias by El Al and Bristol produced excellent returns. Even in today's jet age the turbo-prop claims good load factors. El Al is certainly no longer something strange to eyes and ears in North America and in the whole of Europe. Its hostesses have been a great success, as have its advertisements. Both have won admiration and awards. The airline can claim with pride that its advertising and graphic artists in the U.S., Europe and Israel have been outstanding. They are Doyle, Dane and Berenbach in New York, Victor Cohen in Zurich and Gordon, Lewensohn and Aylon Ltd. in Tel Aviv. Victor Cohen is also the designer of the current series on Israel in "Time Magazine."

Zim officers and its travel agents at their conference in Naples a month ago decided to step up the Company's publicity campaign. Apart from the "Moledet," Zim has already ordered a new 22,000-ton, 1,000-berth liner for Trans-Atlantic voyages. This vessel will be on the high seas by 1963.

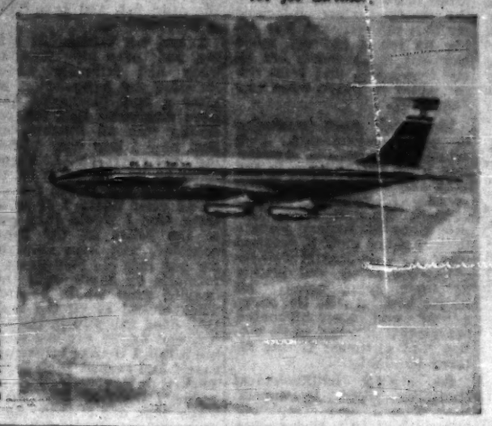
Success in France

The Company already spends several hundred thousand pounds on its public relations, publicity being directed mainly to the world Jewish press, the French Catholic papers and trade journals. The effort in the French press has proved a notable success, many pilgrim groups coming here on the Israel line's ships. Another advertising success chalked up by Zim is its promotion in the U.S. of winter Caribbean cruises, now in their third year, with the "Jerusalem" plying between New York and the Caribbean islands for 10- to 14-day cruises.

The Zim promotion effort has as its main theme, however, "Visit Israel," and it is now glamourizing winter Israel. Zim stresses that its ships are the most modern, plushest and fastest in the Mediterranean, that they have air-conditioning, stabilizers, good food, and that they provide "the first contact with Israel" — tourists meet Israel captains, seamen and even new immigrants.

The conference of Israel's tourist representatives opening in Jerusalem on Sunday has on its agenda a discussion of coordination of the three-pronged publicity effort of the Government Tourist Corporation, Zim and El Al, all of whom have the common aim of bringing more tourists to Israel.

Zim's new cargo and passenger carrier, the "Zion." Below, El Al's new Boeing 707 jet airliner.



JET RUNWAY MAJOR BUILDING FEAT

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A JET passenger plane ready to take off from here for a non-stop flight for London with all passengers aboard weighs nearly 70 tons. Half of this weight is that of the fuel. Jet planes on such a trip gobble up more kerosene — the ordinary household variety — than your vendor sells throughout a cold winter.

New runways are needed at airports to stand up to such giants which weigh twice as much as the piston-engine planes now gradually going out of fashion. Lengthening and strengthening the old ones will not do. The job must be started from scratch.

The structures of old and new runways are as different as the foundations of a three-storey building and those of a skyscraper. Moreover, a jet runaway requires a degree of engineering precision never achieved before in any airfield project in Israel.

To have completed the new 3,000 metres jet runway at Lydda Airport to the rigid international specifications at a cost below that paid by the large airports of Europe is a feather in the cap of the contracting firm, the National Engineering Company of Haifa. "We used locally available materials and thus were able to do the job for $18 a square metre. In Hamburg, the cost was $45," says the N.E.C.'s managing director, Paul Shulman, who regards the Lydda contract as the toughest of the 200 or so contracts he and his men have so far executed.

In modern runway construction the choice is between concrete and asphalt paving. The Ministry of Transport engineers chose asphalt because most of the materials are available in the country. Concrete would have meant the import of reinforcing steel.

The safety factor which international convention prescribes for jet plane runways is based on a "shock load" which assumes that half the wheels of the plane are out off commission and that the runway must absorb the entire weight of the plane on the remaining wheels.

At Lydda soil conditions are far from propitious for such shows of strength and pressure. The airport stands on a clay type of soil which turns quickly to mud during rains and drains poorly. What the engineers had to do was to stabilize the soil first, or, as the professionals term it, to reduce the "plasticity index."

This was done by the injection of lime into the soil at a ratio of 11 kg. per square metre down to a depth, which, after re-compaction, left a strong solid layer of 15 cm. "That's the first time such a stabilization method was applied here and the effect was stunning: 24 hours after we had finished a ten-ton truck could drive on this layer without leaving a trace even after rain," said Shulman.

The runway is 60 metres wide, 3,000 metres long. The construction area covers 320 dunam. The N.E.C. won the contract by putting in the lowest bid at IL.3m. Engineers of the Public Works Department were on the site every day. The N.E.C. set up a field laboratory in which four men checked all materials before delivery, bearing pressures of one layer after another, density, specific gravity and other properties.

On top of the stabilized ground came, one by one, 14 layers of asphalt, sea sand, "kurkar" (a conglomerate of sandstone and limestone), crushed rock and asphalt concrete. Modern vibration equipment was applied to shake down some of the sensitive layers to the prescribed compaction before heavy rollers went over them.

Drain-pipes were laid on both sides of the runway. Steel pipes and concrete ducts were embedded fields it for the signal cables. A culvert bridge takes the runway over a drainage ditch. The entire hinterland was regraded for drainage purposes, wadis refilled and realigned and compacted to ensure that no cloudburst can nibble at or soften a structure which must remain serviceable 24 hours a day, in sharav and frosts, during downpours which last for days on end and turn the nearby fields into mud.

Lesson from the Japanese

A Little Politeness Goes a Long Way With Visitors

NOWHERE in the world do tourists spend so much money on shopping expeditions as in Japan; nowhere else do they enjoy spending as much. I have never seen foreigners as charmed by the people of a country they came to visit for a few days or weeks.

The beauty of the kimono helps, of course, the exotic and picturesque surroundings work as a charm, the taste displayed in most of the goods adds to this attraction.

Key to Success

But I do not believe that all this is the real key to the success of Japan's booming tourist trade. Some find the Indian sari even more beautiful than the Japanese kimono, the surroundings of Thailand or Ceylon have even more exotic attractions. No other country in Asia, however — and very few in the world — can claim a tourist success comparable to Japan's, proved by the shiploads of thousands of tourists streaming to Japan all year long from all over the globe. Even more important, these thousands of tourists leave Japan full of satisfaction and admiration which they will pass on to their friends. I believe that the real secret of this success with tourists is a very simple thing — politeness.

I had the good fortune to travel rather extensively in the Far East and to live for several years in Japan. During my stay in Tokyo I entertained hundreds of visitors from abroad, and I was happy to be able to help them by advising them where to go and what to see. I accompanied them on their shopping expeditions. They came from many countries and were engaged in many different types of activity. There were officials, journalists, scientists, businessmen, U.J.A. contributors, members of various organizations attending this or that international congress; whether simple people or highly sophisticated world travellers, they were all — but all — disarmed and enchanted by Japanese courtesy.

I took my guests often to the big Tokyo department stores. At every floor, near the escalator, stood a pretty girl, dressed in a neat working uniform, who cleaned the escalator constantly with a duster and talked all the time in a sweet, soft voice. She was welcoming people to the store — whether they came to shop, or just to look around or to visit an art exhibition. (There was always one on the top floor of every department store.) She informed visitors what was being sold on the different floors, asking them kindly to mind the steps, and to come again, please, when they left.

Cascades of Thanks

Sometimes we went by bus. My visitors would ask me what were the cascades of words coming from the girl-conductress whenever the bus stopped. She was just thanking each passenger for honouring the company by using the bus, reminding them not to forget anything behind, announcing the names of each stop, and behaving in general like a hostess on a transatlantic flight. "Charming." "Striking." "Unforgettable." "How pleasant, how good to be among civilized people." Those were the reactions of my tourist friends.

I would take them to small shops. As they had often come from visits to other countries of the Orient and were able to make comparisons, my guests were stunned by the unobtrusive ways of the Japanese shopkeeper, who would never praise his goods or use persuasion of any kind to make a sale. He would never grumble if the visitor walked out of his shop without having found what he wanted. He would thank the visitor for having honoured him by inspecting his goods, and ask him, "mata dozo," (please come again).

I quote just one experience out of many from these shopping tours in Tokyo — small things which I am sure the visitors will never forget and which have made them friends of Japan for ever. A beggar — a very rare sight in Tokyo — entered a souvenir shop while we were looking around. Our guest gave him some coins. After we had made our small purchase, the shopkeeper returned the change due to us, adding, to our surprise, the amount we had given to the beggar, with an apology for their having been bothered on his premises. In another curio shop one of our guests by a clumsy movement upset and broke a small flower bowl. Naturally, we offered to pay the cost of the damage. The shopkeeper would not hear of it. On the contrary, he said it was for him to apologise for having caused us embarrassment by displaying his goods in so unsafe a manner. And again: mata dozo.

Rag Pickers' Manners

I shall never forget the poor rag-picker who came with his wife and two small children to collect old boxes and paper before we moved out of our house in Tokyo. The little four-year-old girl helped to sort out the rubbish and to tie it into neat bundles. When they finished, the mother made the child bow to us and say politely, "Thank you very much, sorry to have bothered you," and a whole string of other courtesies which I could not quite understand.

Of course, these polite phrases become a habit. But do we always think of peace when we say Shalom? There is no reason to believe the Japanese shopkeeper, thanking you for the honour of your visit, is thinking less profoundly of what he is saying than we are when parting from our friends and wishing them good night.

As to the question about the Japanese being polite to foreigners only, the answer is definitely no. Again I remember the astonishment with which one of our tourist-guests witnessed by chance our maid saying "good-bye" to the charwoman who came to help out for a few hours. They bowed gracefully to each other and parted with polite phrases. These lose much of their lustre in translation, but they amount approximately to: "Much obliged for all the great help and all the work you have done; please be careful and look after your health; please remember me to all members of your family."

When I read the recent appeal of our Government Tourist Corporation to Israelis who have travelled abroad to make suggestions which might help to improve our tourist trade, there were quite a few concrete things I have seen in Japan, which, I thought, would be worth adopting in Israel. But, above all, I felt that the real need was not technical facilities and increased comfort, but for this politeness, which, I believe, is the real money-maker of the Japanese tourist boom.

STELLA DAGAN

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Photograph taken on board a KLM Electra flight

The care KLM takes to give the finest service! It shows even in KLM meals, in the finesse of an hors d'oeuvre or entremet. Not surprisingly, several KLM chefs are members of the Confrérie de la Chaîne des Rôtisseurs (how many restaurants could make such a claim?). KLM itself was the first air transport company to be a member! If you want to dine well on your travels fly KLM to all six continents.
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Adventures of An Ichthyologist—At Eilat

By Eugenie Clark

THE author is an experienced ichthyologist and an excellent skin-diver, who works out of the Cape Haze Marine Laboratory at Placida, Florida. Mother of four children, she kept diving in Eilat up to two months of scheduled delivery of her fourth. Author of numerous papers on ichthyology, she wrote a book-of-the-month best-seller, "The Lady with the Spear." In 1951 she spent a year in Egypt's Red Sea at Ghardaka, also collecting specimens. She is currently engaged in studying the reactions of sharks, their ability to differentiate shapes, colours.

ARRANGEMENTS for me to collect and study Red Sea fish in Eilat were possible because of a grant from the National Science Foundation of the U.S. Government and the great kindness and helpfulness of Dr. Adam Ben-Tuvia of the Sea Fisheries Research Station in Haifa, and Dr. Steinitz of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, who had invited me to visit Israel seven years ago when we met in New York.

I wished to collect all types of Red Sea fish, some for the Hebrew University and some to be shipped to the U.S. National Museum in Washington, D.C., where Dr. Leonard P. Schultz, the Curator of Fishes, was eager to receive Red Sea specimens comparatively rare in American Museum collections. For my own studies, however, I planned to specialize in syngnathiform fish, a unique and fascinating group of marine fish which have elongated tube-like snouts and often possess a hard covering; the clever females of some species have somehow induced the male to take over the job of incubating the embryos and bearing the young. These fish include the sea horses, their straightened-out close relatives, the pipe fish, the little razor fish which swim forward while standing on their heads and the large cornet fish, *fistularia*.

* * *

FISTULARIA was the most common syngnathiform fish I encountered at Eilat. I did not even have to go into the water to see these fish. Specimens over a metre long, yet less than 10 cms. wide, were thrown out on the beach after getting tangled in the fishermen's seines. But it was more fun to see these long thin "sticks" alive when skin-diving. On the sea bottom, where there are large areas of sea-grass, dozens of big *fistularia* can rest and completely escape the eye of a skin-diver swimming over them, for they lie motionless and fuse into their background by taking on "ruptive colouration." A series of alternating light and dark bands are formed across the back of each fish so that a diver (or more important, a predatory fish) looking at the grass bed cannot see the long thin *fistularia*. If the diver should swim down, too close to the bottom for the comfort of the *fistularia*, they will take off.

On my first dive to what I thought was a grass bed devoid of any sizable fish, I was amazed suddenly to see numerous large *fistularia* materialize from nowhere, right under my nose. They were very pale green with a blue line along each side of the body. There was not a trace of the cross bands which I learned about only when I went up for air and looked down again, some 25 feet, and saw some *fistularia* settling on the bottom again, "turning on" their bands and disappearing as they again blended in with the grass beds.

Over a white sandy bottom *fistularia* rest in the stripeless stage and are almost as difficult to detect. In this phase they show another remarkable pigment change. As the diver approches too closely, the whitish *fistularia* will suddenly flash their bands off and on a few times, in nervous reaction, and then dart away.

Skin-diving in the Gulf of Akaba, especially if one does it with the minimum of movement and for long stretches, can be chilling, even in summer. I had brought along my foam rubber "wet suit" for diving in the Mediterranean but considered it just wasted baggage on my trip to Eilat. As it turned out, I did not use my suit in the warm Mediterranean (21°C), but after a few long diving sessions at Eilat, from which I emerged blue and shivering and with fingers so numb I couldn't pull the trigger of my spear-gun, I took to wearing the rubber suit. The Red Sea water was 23°C, delightful for a vigorous swim, but the warmth drains for the slow-moving diver, and when one first comes out of the water the fairly steady, extremely dry breeze hits wet skin like an icy wind and the sudden evaporation sets one's teeth chattering. In a couple of minutes the warm sun and air will make you comfortable again and within another few minutes, if you don't move into the shade, you will be too hot!

This, however, is of little consolation to the ichthyologist who has to keep getting in and out of the water to get a net or spear from the shore or to bring out a bag full of specimens to put in a bucket, and who only comes out of the water to dry finally after the sun has set.

* * *

IN my black, long-sleeved, turtle-necked diving suit it was a pleasure to float along the Red Sea, breathing through a snorkel, and gazing steadily at the wondrous sea life along the relatively short but varied coastal water. South of the port the sea becomes rich with corals and all the colourful and beautiful marine organisms that seek protection and food in coralline formations. A large area has been wisely set aside as an underwater preserve where the beauties and marvels of the coral reef are protected.

Even around the port, where the sea bottom is littered with the usual harbour debris, it is a fascinating place to dive and observe marine life. Cement blocks become covered with lavender, purple, and black feather starfish, broken pipes become encrusted with delicate bryozoan and tunicate colonies of lacy white and jello orange, *gazoz* bottles and beer cans grow a cover of velvet-green algae and become the domicile of little blennies and gobies that peek out at the diver from their hiding, little suspecting they may be picked up, can and all, and then emptied into the nylon bag of an ichthyologist.

Going north-east along the coast toward the Jordan border, the water about 10 metres from shore becomes a large grass bed. In the open stretches one can hardly detect the animal life concealed by the sea grass. Only the large brown sea cucumbers, slimy synaptids (an elongated relative), big starfishes and medusae of *cassiopia* stand out boldly and seem to defy predators. But wherever a rock, sponge, coral bed, or clump of anything rises above the grass and forms an irregularity in the sea pasture, the fish aggregate. One of the most spectacular of these is *anthias*, a delicate golden-orange fish, the mature males of which become tinged with lavender. When these cluster by the thousands around an isolated coral head, it is a

sight to make an ichthyologist forgive Beni, the skin-diving fisherman at Eilat, for being five hours late for a fishing trip.

The day I hired him to pull a trawl from his boat over the grass beds, Beni was only two hours late. Our hauls showed that many small species of fish and the young of larger fish were hiding in the grass. The *fistularia* and flounders were too fast for our trawl.

Once when I dived to make a close inspection of the grass bed I suddenly made out the form of a seahorse. I grabbed it quickly and tightly in my hand before I realized it was a species with many sharp spines. The drops of blood they drew were worth it, however, for it was a fine specimen and pregnant.

Beni is a good diver, a keen observer of fish who knew where and how to collect most of the reef fish alive, as he had once been in the business of supplying marine tropical fish to public aquariums. For my purposes, however, it was not necessary to catch and keep fish alive. Beni showed me a group of rocks extending from the shore into a few feet of water just next to the border of Jordan. It contained a great variety of small fish and was an ideal place to get a good sample collection of shallow water fish with rotenone, a fish poison that constricts the blood vessels in the gills until their oxygen supply is cut off, but which is harmless to the swimmers.

When rotenone is sprinkled in the water it affects the fish quickly but soon disperses and loses its potency. Some of the killed fish float, others sink to the bottom and the small ones especially must be searched for with the aid of a face mask or they will be missed and become food for crabs rather than museum specimens. The Sea Fisheries Research Station had given me the rotenone needed for my work. It would take many weeks of fishing with nets and traps and dynamite to collect the valuable specimens rotenone yields in a few hours, but it must be used carefully under controlled conditions so as not to hurt the local fish population.

Working just near the Jordan frontier, I spread the rotenone carefully along one side of the long rock pile so that I would get a sample of fish from shore to the deep end, glancing toward Jordan frequently. Some 200 metres across the border there were a few people on the beach who, I was sure, could not even see me against the rocks. I worked in quiet solitude until little splashes on the water surface informed me that the rotenone was doing its job. I got my nylon bag and a hand-net, put on my face-mask, and went under water to watch what was happening.

Many fish were swimming in jerky movements. Fish usually never seen by a swimmer came out of holes in the sand and deep crevices in the rocks. A large Conger eel writhed uncomfortably, then shot along the water's surface toward shore until it beached itself. Fish ordinarily well-camouflaged stood out plainly as their dying colours no longer blended with the background and their unwonted movements exposed white bellies that glistened in the filtered sunlight.

So many ichthyological treasures began to appear that soon I was completely absorbed in this rich collection. Fish known to me only from pictures were lying in numbers on the shallow sea bottom! I had only to reach out and pick them up with my hand and place them in my bag. I wanted to work fast so as not to lose any specimens, for soon crabs and other scavengers would be after them. With no one to help it would take a long time to gather up all the fish.

* * *

SUDDENLY I heard a loud voice and lifted my head from the water and peered through my face-mask at a fierce-looking man hollering in a language foreign to me. I finally made out with relief that he was speaking Hebrew rather than Arabic, but I could not understand him. After watching him gesticulate a few moments I realized he was alarmed at the state of the water around me. I backed into deeper water and tried to explain in English, then in poor French, what I was doing, and that there was no cause for alarm. But nothing I could say appeared to be understood, and I could not appease him. The last sentence he screamed at me before he left had a word that sounded like "police" in it.

I did not want to run away, and even had I wanted to escape I had no means of doing so. It would be a long time before the jeep returned. I continued to gather my fish. In less than a quarter of an hour, two cars drove up and the shouting man returned leading three policemen.

The policemen informed me that I was under arrest, that I must immediately stop whatever I was doing and accompany them. The police sergeant had little to say in English. He just pointed to the dead fish and said, "This is murder!"

I had no credentials with me, not even my passport. They had difficulty understanding my explanation but after a long discussion they were convinced that the poisoning was all finished and that now I was only retrieving the corpses. I begged them to let me finish or the remaining fish would rot and be an utter waste. I promised them that I would turn over to the police all the fish I collected, and kept emptying my bag into big containers of formalin on shore until they decided what would be done. They looked at all the beautiful dead fish still in the water, and finally decided to let me finish. I thanked them profusely and rushed back to my work.

They watched me for a while, then one of them started pointing out a fish here and there that I had overlooked. Even the man who "exposed" me originally started to look at some of the odd fish I was gathering with interest.

I had, indeed, broken a law which forbids poisoning fish without a permit. A permit is required in my country too, and I had been thoughtless in not having applied for one. Proper backing and some telephone calls produced the permit quickly. I was allowed to keep the fish and I was even permitted to make more rotenone collections.

The publicity resulting from my encounter with the police brought me helpers. During my last few days at Eilat some fine people accompanied me on diving-collecting trips and I was sorry when I had to leave.

U.S. Troops Hit Israel's Beaches

SCORES of U.S. servicemen from Europe are landing on Israel's beaches. They are coming in tourist groups to spend vacations of two weeks in Israel under the "Pilgrimage to the Holy Land" scheme.

They stay at the Tadmor Hotel in Herzliya, five minutes walk from the Mediterranean. For them, as for other tourists and the hundreds of IUTA delegates recently here, the climate is quite warm enough even now for swimming. What they cannot understand is why Israel's finest sand beach is empty of Israelis, with not even a life-saver on duty.

"This sunshine and warmth practically every day of autumn is like the finest summer weather in Central Europe and England", the serviceman and IUTA delegates have declared unanimously, hundreds of them taking daily dips and collecting sun-tans.

The Herzliya Municipality has informed the hotel-owners that is "not worthwhile" to have a life-saver on duty at the Sharon or Accadia beaches at this time. Apparently it is interested only in its beaches when one cannot see the sand for bodies.

Soldiers and Civilians

The 46-strong American Servicemen Group consists of soldiers, wives, nurses, and civilians working with the U.S. Forces in Europe. The group's visit was organised by Meditrad in Paris, France, and follows a similar group from Germany, organised by PATRA. About half the vacationers are Gentile. Three more servicemen's groups of about 50 persons each are expected at the Tadmor next month, and in February from Germany, France and Britain.

Chaplain Allan Blustein of Chicago, leading the group from France, said that the 13 day trip for the all-inclusive price of $385 per head was voted by participants "a giveaway". This includes return flights, a full sightseeing programme, hotel rooms with bath and meals.

Participants told this reporter they were extremely satisfied with their trip. One group wrote in the hotel's guest book, "We spent the time of our lives in Israel... our appreciation to the Tadmor which has gone above and beyond the call of duty in making this stay one we shall never forget..."

In their sightseeing they included Jerusalem, Haifa, Tel Aviv, Galilee, Beersheba, the Dead Sea and Eilat. Top interest rating varied considerably, ranging from the alleys of Nazareth to the Dea Sea, from Degania and other kibbutzim (where some stayed overnight) to visits to Israel families in their homes. Chaplain Blustein enjoyed most a call at the Ponevesh Yeshiva in Bnei Brak.

Organization of the "Pilgrimage" was started in September, when it was advertised in the U.S. Army's "Stars and Stripes" and other newspapers and over the "American Forces Network in Europe" radio. "We want it to become a regular flow of servicemen groups visiting the Holy Land", Chaplain Blustein said.

Differences in rank are forgotten during the Pilgrimage. These differences in the "French Group" range from private to colonel, both sitting at the same table, with the wife of U.S. General George White, chief of U.S. Army Ordinance in Europe, also among the visitors.

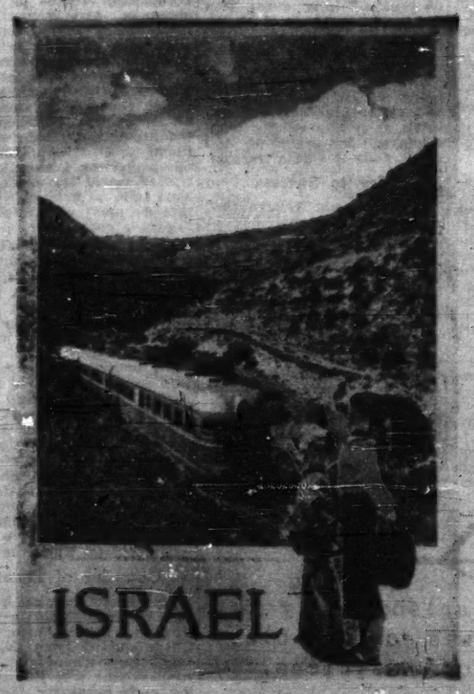
Colonel George Zaikan, chief surgeon of the U.S. Army in Southern France, brought his wife, mother-in-law and two nurses from his hospital. He has been 26 years in the U.S. Army and will retire in 1962.

"I am interested in settling here to set up a hospital on the Dead Sea," he said. "I still have some pioneering spirit in me, and it is obvious that the future of Israel is in the South." He found the climate there wonderful for sufferers from rheumatic complaints.

P.E.

PUTTING ISRAEL BEFORE THE WORLD

This Kova Tembel hat was given to the 2,200 delegates at the last ASTA Convention held in Honolulu. It caused something of a sensation. The "Travel Log" commented: "On the blue caps, you see, was printed, 'Israel Greets You' and the three delegates risking sun-stroke represented the United Arab Republic."



A few of the striking posters, designed with photographs, paintings and graphic decoration, issued during the last year by the Israel Government Tourist Corporation.

Israel stand at an International Holidays Travel Exhibition at Manchester, England.

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